The Standard

PACKET EDITION

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

Per M. S. "OLBERS"

No 3614--Twelfth Year — BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1872. — Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK.

101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Officer of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile or other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the scope of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK

101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY		
For balances in our favor ..	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Do. 30 days' do. paper		
Do. do. do. gold		
Fixed deposits from		

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

Jan. 1, 1872.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
NEVA,
Commander BAX,
2999 Tons, 600 Horse Power,

Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 14th JUNE 1872, at four p.m., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton..	£35	and upward
Ditto Lisbon.....	32	Ditto
St. Vincent	120	"
Pernambuco	110	"
Bahia	70	"
Rio de Janeiro	8	"
Montevideo		

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 starling, and to Montevideo at $f.4.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon at £12, and Southampton at the rate of £15 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money if charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN,

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ½th.
" Eight " Twelve " ¾
For those under three year of age one will be carried free, and any other at the rate of three years.

SERVANTS.

Accompanying their employers to pay two thirds of the lowest rates established for adult saloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton.....	½ per cen
" Havre and Paris..	1 5-16 "
" Montevideo,.....	¼ "
PARCELS, not over one cub. foo	7s. 6d
Above one " two "	11s. 0d
" two " three "	15s. 0d
" three " furteen "	6½ per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Colonia Germania.

ONLY ANGLO-SAXON COLONISTS ADMITTED.

Price of 25 SQUARES, $400 Bol., or $8,000 m/c.

The Establishment is provided with
A STEAM-MILL,
A STEAM-THRASHING MACHINE,
SIX REAPERS,
And other Machinery.

For agricultural purposes there are under Plough about 200 Squares for account of the direction. There are also 4,000 head of cattle.

So far, there are settled on the Colony—
Seven Germans, 6 Danes, 1 Englishman,
1 Swede,
And five or six more have already made arrangements for selling.

For further particulars apply at the Colony, or to F. W. Noodenholz, 47 Moreno.

cj—62 6 m a5

LESSONS.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH.

An accredited and experienced Professor of the above languages desires to obtain select pupils. Terms reasonable. Apply at this Office, or at 296 Calle Esmeralda ..xp f22

Germann Kleinau,

VETERINARIO.

137 CALLE BELGRANO.

cj—225 xp a24

IMPROVED PIANOS.

Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,

157—CALLE FLORIDA—157
451 xp j12

R. Plate Telegraph Co.
(LIMITED.)

Reduction of Tariff.

On and after May 1st the tariff for telegrams to and from Montevideo and other Stations in the Banda Oriental will be reduced to $50 m/c.

JOHN OLDHAM,
Manager.

1..11 xp m2

GERMAN BURMEISTER,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
056—CALLE VENEZUELA—1056.

London and River Plate Bank,
(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital.....	£2,000,000 Sterling
Subscribed Capital.....	1,500,000 "
Reserved Fund	155,000

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal. Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo	Antwerp,
Rosario de Santa Fé,	Amsterdam,
Cordoba,	Hamburg,
Valparaiso,	New York.
London,	Rio de Janeiro,
Liverpool,	Genoa.

All the principal Towns of
SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Paris,	Madrid,
Bordeaux,	Barcelona,
Marseilles,	Vigo,
Bayonne,	Corunna,
Cadiz,	Santander.
Naples,	Bilbao.
	Havre.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
MANAGERS.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies inaccount current,	3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal	3½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	5 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies.	9 per cent

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1871.

NOT TOO LATE.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Magazines and Periodicals.

Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers are informed that the following Extra Copies have been received by the S.S Tycho Brahe, and can be subscribed to at once, viz.:—

MAGAZINES.

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Young Ladies' Jour	$120	Sunday at Home..	$120
Englishwoman's D		Gentleman's Jour.	120
Magazine.....	120	Leisure Hour.....	100
Bow Bells.....	120	Cornhill Magazine	120
The Quiver.....	100	Macmillan's do...	120
London Society...	120	Temple Bar.....	150
Cassells' Magazine	100	Blackwoods' Edin. Magazine	300
Family Herald....	100	People's Magazine	100
London Journal..	100	Once a Week.....	120
Chambers' do	120		

AMERICAN.

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Harper's Magazine	$100	Harper's Bazaar..	$250
Godey's Lady's Book	150	Lady's Repository	150
Frank Leslie's W.H	250	Eclectic Magazine	300

CHILDREN'S

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Band of Hope.....	$20	British Workman	$20
Family Friend....	20	Children's Friend..	20
Infant's Magazine	20	Children's Treasure [col. illustrations]	20
Little Folks.....	80	Infant's Delight [col. illustrations]	20
Youth's Play Hour	80		
My Sunday Friend	15		

NEWSPAPERS.

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Fun.....	$100	Weekly Times....	$100
Judy.....	150	Illustrated Times..	180
Graphic.....	300	Glasgow W. Herald	100
Ill. London News	300	Public Opinion....	200
Europ an Mail...	400	Vanity Fair.....	300
Liverpool Mercury	150	Saturday Review	300
Lloyd's Wkly News	100	Bell's Life in Lond'n	250
News of the World	120	Weekly Scotsman..	100
Ill. Police News..	100	Penny W. Budget	100
Punch.....	180	Nation (Dublin)..	100
Reynold's News.	100	Freeman's Journal	150
Weekly Despatch	100	Weekly News....	100

Newspapers only sold in Single Copies. Received five times a month. The only place in town where they can be had so.

The *Standard* and *River Plate Times* on sale daily.

NOTE—Specimen Copies of sundry other Magazines on hand.

LIBRERIA Anglo-Americana,

141—PIEDAD—141

WILLIAM P. DAWS,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsvendor.

h—9 xp a4

GEBBIE AND DODDS.

ENGLISH DRAPERS & CLOTHIERS.

We beg to advise our friends that we have received, ex "Astute," Scotch Blankets, Quilts, Winceys, Pilot Jackets, Corderoy Pants, Ready-Suits, &c, and a general Assortment of Drapery Goods.

27—CALLE DEFENSA—27

cj—166 3m a17

FLORENCIO DONOVAN,
Wool and General Produce
Broker,
CALLE CUYO,
In Front of the Telegraph Office,
Plaza Once,

cj—10m

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers,
Office
263—CALLE PERU—263

91—xp july28

PROVINCIAL BANK OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits as interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, or the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from THREE to TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

private depositors,	5	per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do.,	6	do., do., specie.
To private depositors		
in account current,	2	per cent. per annum do.
Do. do.,	2	do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency,	7	per cent. per annum.
Do. specie,	7	do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering identification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
SECRETARY

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

Caja de Credito Hipotecario.

19½—CALLE DE PIEDRAS—21

HORAS DE OFICINA.

De las 10 de la Mañana á las 3 de la Tarde.

SE ABONA A LOS DEPOSITOS.

Pagando el interes al fin de cada mes—	
A 3 meses.....6 p%	al año
6 " 7	"
12 " 8	"
Pagando el interes con el capital al vencimiento del plazo—	
A 3 meses.....7p%	al año
6 " 8	"
12 " 8	"
En cuenta corriente...5	"

A los bonos hipotecarios garantidos se abona interes convencional.

COBRA.

Sobre hipotecas, titulos de deuda publica y otros valores.

Interes convencional y modico, segun el plazo y condiciones.

P. de MONTRAVEL, Gerente.

Buenos Ayres, 15 de Mayo, de 1871.

d..je 6

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Royal Mail Steamship
NEVA,
2999 Tons,
600 Horse-power,
Commander BAX.

Sailing hence the 14th JUNE, is in combination with the Line of American Steamers, leaving RIO DE JANEIRO the 24th, 25th, or 26th of each Month, for NEW YORK, calling at
PARA
And
ST. THOMAS,
Carrying 1st and 3d Class Passengers and Specie. Passengers are transhipped, free of all expense, the 22d of each month, to the American steamer.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. WM. BENN and CO., Agents,
No. 47 and 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

cj—4 xp my2

HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN Steam Navigation Co.

NAMES OF THE STEAMERS.

BAHIA,
2,700 Tons Register,
Capt. KIER.

RIO,
SANTOS,
BRASILIEN.

And building,
Argentina, 2,700 tons register.
Valparaiso, 2,700 "

The Company's splendid Steamship,
BAHIA,
2,700 Tons Register,
Commander KIER,
Will leave this Port for Hamburg, calling at
Montevideo,
Santos,
Rio de Janeyro,
Bahia, and
Lisbon,
On the 1st JULY, 1872,
Carrying Passengers (First and Third Class), Parcels and Specie.

N.B.—This Steamer also receives Cargo for
Bremen direct,
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being for account of the Company.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. LUDERS & CO.,
Or to
CHAS. WM. BENN & CO.,
Brokers,
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.

b..48 x p m 7

FOR HAMBURG
DIRECT.
The German Schooner
"OSNABRUCK,"
Captain, L. ROTTGERS.
3/3 A. I. I. Veritas.
Receives cargo for the above port.

Apply to—
A. SCHARFTENORTH & JATTLER,
Calle San Martin No. 99.

l..145 15p m17

WANKLYN & CO.,

108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

In account in our favor ..	..	10 per cent
" against us ..	..	6 "
30 days fixed ..	..	6 "
60 " ..	..	7 "
90 " ..	..	7 "
30 days' notice ..	..	7 "

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—

The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.

LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.
GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.
VIDAL & QUADRAS, HNOS, BARCELONA
MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.
TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.
AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.
WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.
E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.
LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,

Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the abovementioned Banks or Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on plication to
The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.
The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.
LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON
MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of
WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1872.

251 xp a1

Guinness's
CELEBRATED
Extra Stout.

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.
On Sale at
WILLIAM BARRY & CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161

p.n17

Cognac Superior,
DE
JOHN EXSHAW Y FORRESTER.

(Cada botella Cubierta con una red de alambre.)

SE VENDE POR MAYOR,
Unicos Agentes en Buenos Ayres,
DIEGO C. THOMPSON & Cia.

71—RECONQUISTA—71

cj—211 1m a27

Real Hollands,
OF
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN

Imported here since 25 years, is superior to any GIN which is sold under the same name. Real Hollands, imported by other houses, has nothing whatever to do with the only legitimate
REAL HOLLANDS,
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

Cognac Charchy & Co.,

Sole Agents for the River Plate,
Wm. PATTS Y CIA.

Excellent BRANDY, of superior quality. Labels with our name.

Always a large Stock on hand, in Bottles and Flasks.

Mineral Water,

Of the renowned
APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN,
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.,

Best MINERAL WATER, agreeable drink in hot weather, equals the Seltzers Water in taste and qualities, but excels it, as this water can be stored for a long time without losing its good taste and higienic qualities.

The APOLLINARIS WATER ought to be in every sick room. It is entirely free from the deleterious matter of artificial Mineral Water.

Wm. PAATS Y CIA.,
96—VENEZUELA—96

cj—a23

SEEDS—SEEDS—SEEDS.

78—CALLE CHACABUCO—78

SEED STORE.

At all seasons may be found in the above Store, an immense collection of the finest Seeds, of the first-class, guaranteed of the latest crop from Europe, and especially of the famous culture of Angers (France.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Of all Classes.
FLOWER, Do. Do.
Of every variety.
Hyacinth,
Tulips,
Anemonies,
Ranunculus,
Marrinoñas,
Amarillis Longifolia (Rose),
Lanco-leaved Lilies.
Imperial Crowns,
Camelias,
&c. &c. &c.

N.B. The above Establishment will execute any orders from Europe, on Commission, for all kinds of Trees, Plants, and Seeds.

GUSTAVE HAMONET,
78—Chacabuco—78

cj—84 1m my18

ARGENTINE BANK.

21, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANACARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—

ALLOWS.

On account current,	6	per cent. per annum
Sixty days' notice	6½	" "
Ninety days' notice,	6	" "
At six months	7	" "

CHARGES

On specie and currency	10	" "

Money advanced on current account.

Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.

MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, May 31, 1871. xp5m

Carabassa's Bank.

127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current.....	6	per cent. per an.
On a fixed term 30 days..	6	" "
" " 60	6½	" "
" " 90	6	" "

At longer dates at conventional rates.

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 10 per cent, per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, Bordeaux, and Genoa.

Buenos Ayres, May 31, 1872.

JOSE CARABASS.

CASH

ADVANCED ON GOODS OR VALUABLES.

197—CALLE PARQUE—197

62 3m fy8

Stephens and Vonwiller.

ENGINEERS.

117—PASEO JULIO—117

SOLE AGENTS

In the River Plate for the renowned Firms of Messrs. CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH, Engineers and Agricultural Machinists, Lincoln.

Messrs. CHARLES and FREDK. HOWARD, Bedford.

Messrs. R. HORNSBY and SONS, Grantham, And

Messrs. T. and H. KEYWORTH and CO., Liverpool.

Messrs. STEPHENS and VONWILLER Have always on hand a large stock of
Portable Engines,
Thrashing Machines,
Patent Ploughs and Harrows,
Mowing and Reaping Machines,
Weston's Patent Pulleys,
Garden Chairs—fern leaf Patterns.
Mangels, &c.

cj—163 xp a23

La Popular Argentina.

CAPITAL—500,000$ fts.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Jaime Llavallol.
" F. H. Mulhall.
" A. Maveroff.
" Nicanor Fernandez.
" O. Santa Maria.
GENERAL MANAGER.
Sr. Dn. Pedro S. Lamas.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Ln. Hilario. Medrano.

AGENTS.
Argentine Republic.
Dn. Emilio Lahetto.
Mr. Frederick Denehy,

Uruguay Republic.
Dn. Victorio Raggio.

Empire of Brazil.
Sr. Comendador.
Dn. Manuel Calbo.

BANKING OFFICES.
213½—PIEDAD—213½
Buenos Ayres.

The objects of the Company are mutual.

Each Shareholder of the two or ten patacon notes has a share in the drawings which take place in June and December, semi-annually. The holder of one hundred patacons in notes is entitled to a Bond with quarterly interest coupons the interest on said Bonds being 10 per cent. per annum.

All funds received on sale of Tickets, Bonds, &c. are invested in mortgages on real estate and chattels, and the vouchers of same lodged in the Provincial Treasury under the special charge of the Government delegate, appointed to inspect the affairs of the Company.

The Popular Argentina gives the following securities:—

1st. Administrative and guarantee capital $500,000, besides a reserve fund to be formed of $50,000, afterwards to be increased to $100,000.

2nd, Invertion of all the capital in documents secured by mortgages on property or loans on stock.

3rd. Deposition of these documents in the office of the Treasury of Buenos Ayres.

4th. Intervention in and fiscalization of all the operations of the Company, effected by a Board of Directors chosen yearly by the subscribers themselves.

Every half year reports are published of the tate of the Company's affairs.

Circulars and pamphlets, with the fullest particulars respecting this company can be had on application at the Banking Office, 213½ Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 STERLING.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage,

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adjusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
t 176,xp,seppd5

THE FAMILY GROCERY STORE,
60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The greater part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer especially for this Establishment.

Every Article warranted.

xp ept.

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK

Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 nuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortizatipn, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 28 years 5 days; 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directe tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagers shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagors shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.

111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111

1—xp f7

LONDON, BELGIUM, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON,
ARIADNE—EVORA.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

From London, 27th; Antworp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.

From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London, Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pata. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

ALTERATION IN DAY OF SAILING:

These Steamers will in future sail from this Port on the 22d of each month.

The LACYDON,
Is the Steamer for the 22d of JUNE.
☞ All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.

For further particulars apply to the Agents,
WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
36 Calle San Martin.

cj—mb27

THE RIVER PARANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

This Company will despatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario.

The fine Steamer
MENZALEH——1274 Tons,
Is now in the River, and will be despatched for
ANTWERP
AND
LIVERPOOL,
On MONDAY, JUNE 3,
Calling at MONTEVIDEO.

The S.S. SEVERN,
+0, A I, at Lloyd's
1291 Tons, will be the next Steamer.

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents,
Messrs. C. J. SHAW and CO.;
Or to the Brokers,
WOODGATE, Brothers, 36 Calle San Martin.

cj—7&10p

DONALDSON, BROTHERS'
CLYDE LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

ASTARTE	— 1360 Tons Reg.	—Captain MARR.
MARINI	— 1361 " "	" GIBB.
COLINA	— 2000 " "	" Building.
CYBELE	— 2000 " "	" "

Calling at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The first-class and full-powered Steamer
ASTARTE,
A 100—Highest Class in Lloyd's,
Is the next of this Company's Steamers which leaves this Port.

These Steamers have been especially built for the trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.

Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers,
No. 36 Calle San Martin

cj—my17

FRANCO-PLATENSE BANK.

BRANCH OFFICES,

G. STUMP.

87—Calle Cangallo—87

It advances Money on Public Funds.

It receives Money at Interest for fixed periods and in Account Current,

It issues Bills of Exchange and Circular Notes on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Pau, London, Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Vienna New York, Philadelphia and Montevideo.

RATES OF INTEREST.

THE BANK PAYS:—

1.	For balances against in Account Current	4 to 7 p%	
2.	" Sums on Call with Cheque..	3	"
3.	" Deposits at 15 Days.....	5	"
4.	" " 1 month	6	
5.	" " 2 to 3 months	8	
6.	" " 4 to 6 "	9	"
7.	" 7 to 12 "	10	"

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cen per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

G. STUMP.

DAVID FLEMMING

[VIDAL, SUCCESSOR.]

No. 64 CALLE VICTORIA,
(Recoba Nueva.)

A large and varied supply of Ladies and Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes, just received from England.

N.B. Boots repaired and made like new, at the most moderate terms.

cj—191 1m 20

MACLEAN & CO,

SHIPBROKERS
And
GENERAL CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS,
4—CALLE RECONQUISTA—4
BUENOS AYRES.

JOHN WALKER
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
(Corner of Moreno.)

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT,
PALE ALES, &c.
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97

ALL PARTIES

Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts without further delay.

JOHN WALKER.
97——Calle Defensa——97
cj—146 xp a27

P.S.N.C.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

EXTENSION TO CALAO.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in...	21 days.
Liverpool to Montevideo	26 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso.....	38 "

The Company's Steamers are appointed to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

And for Valparaiso on the 8th and 25th of every MONTH,

[With some slight deviations, of which due Notice will be given], carrying Mails, under Contract with her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The Ports of Call are, sailing from Liverpool—
BORDEAUX,
SANTANDER,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA,
ISLAY.
CALLAO.

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Royal Mail Steamship
YORUBA,
2,000 Tons, and 400 Horse Power,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 11th of June, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 12th.

The Royal Mail Steamship
PATAGONIA,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th of June, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 27th.

SAILINGS FOR WEST COAST:

The Royal Mail Steamship
ARAUCANIA,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 8th June, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
LUSITANIA,
Is expected at Montevideo from Liverpool, on the 24th June, and will sail on the 26th for Callao and intermediate ports, and will sail a few hours after.

Table Wine is supplied by the Company to 1st, 2d, and 3d class passengers.

None of the above Steamers will leave Montevideo before seven hours after their arrival

Return Tickets [not transferable] available for Twelve Calendar months, from date of issue, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on total passage money.

Outside Berths, £5 extra.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
63——CALLE RECONQUISTA——63
BUENOS AYRES.

cj—my4

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital:
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

In addition to the unlimited liability of upwards of One Thousand Proprietors, the Company has

INVESTED FUNDS

to the extent of £3,680,615 sterling, and an

ANNUAL REVENUE

of £1,347,146 sterling.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Insurances against losses by Fire on Buildings, and Merchandise in Private Stores, Custom-house Proper and

SUPERIOR

DINNER CLARET

"S. Emilion."

BOOTH & STEVENS

Have just received a quantity of the above excellent Wine, in Cask and Bottle, which they confidently recommend to be of very superior value, and respectfully invite a trial.

Notwithstanding the advance in price of all Bordeaux Wines, B. & S. continue to sell their famous

VIN ORDINAIRE

AT

$55 per Dozen.

Booth & Stevens,

Wine and Spirit Merchants,

193½—CALLE FLORIDA—193½

h—my17

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA.

The NATIONAL BANK in LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND issue LETTERS of CREDIT,

Payable in the RIVER PLATE,

To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current Rate of Exchange, without any charge.

Similar LETTERS of CREDIT may be obtained from

LUMB, WANKLYN AND CO.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam nil veri non audeam dicere.
CICERO.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1872.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The questions with Brazil and Bolivia may be said to be the order of the day, but there is a general impression that both will be settled amicably, after a good deal of ink shall have been spilled. General Mitre has been named, and has accepted the appointment, to proceed to Rio Janeyro as Envoy Extraordinary from the Argentine Government. As regards Bolivia a new Minister is hourly expected in this city from La Paz, and the Consul-General writes that the Bolivian Government is animated with the most friendly sentiments.

Congress still occupies itself with railway and immigration projects. The Senate has just passed a concession of 50 square leagues (330,000 acres) of land on the Patagonian coast to M. Crozat de Sempierre, for the introduction of colonists. There is another project by M. Leon Walls of a similar kind. The proposal for a railway from Rio Cuarto to San Luis, Mendoza and San Juan, is still before the House: the cost of a narrow gauge line would be 2½ millions sterling. Mr. Lloyd has petitioned the Government of Buenos Ayres for a concession of railway from Luxan to Rojas, and another line from Buenos Ayres to Magdalena. A scheme of extended network of railways all over the Pampas has been submitted to Congress by Messrs. Montero and Ximenez; total length 4,000 miles, to cost from 12 to 15 millions sterling, on which the projectors seek a 7 per cent. guarantee, which will probably prove fatal to the project. Another project is for the creation of an Argentine navy by fitting out half a dozen steamers to bring out picked emigrants from Europe, and serve also as naval training schools.

The Minister of Finance has handed in his usual yearly report to Congress, shewing that the plague of 1871 caused a loss of 2 millions in the Customs-receipts, the decline in imports being 15 per cent. He shews that the reaction this year will more than compensate, the revenue at present averaging 18 millions hard dollars per annum, or three times what it was it 1863. The funded debt of the Republic is 74 millions, and the floating 7½, making up in sterling money over £16 millions, or £8 per head of our population. The amount raised of the Public Works loan in London is £3,243,300, and it is expected Messrs. Murrietta will raise the rest before the end of the year. The Government has paid £734,000 on account of the objects expressed in the loan, and has put the rest out at interest.

There has been a correspondence between the various Ministers-resident here and the Department of Foreign Affairs relative to an article copied by the *Tribuna* from a paper in Paris, on the class of persons sent out to South America as diplomatic envoys. The Ministers sent a collective note to the Government; the latter replied that it had nothing to say in the matter, but regretted any pain given to the Ministers, who declared their intention of acquainting their respective Governments.

Governor Acosta, a few days after assuming office, received a complimentary visit from the Foreign Consuls, headed by Chevalier Parravicini of Austria: the utmost cordiality and friendliness of sentiments was exchanged.

Among minor events, we have to report an important change in the regulations of the Foreign Club, which is now thrown open to natives, a measure that is generally approved of, as the exclusion of Argentines had given rise to some bitterness, although it was by the express order of Government. It seems when the Club was established Rosas gave his consent on the express understanding that no natives were to be admitted.

It is rumoured that the London and Belgium line of steamers intends henceforward to call at a port in the Uruguay, but this needs confirmation.

The French mail-steamers have been singularly unfortunate, the Sindh having met with an accident, just after the Amazone of last month, which again obliges the usual mails of the French steamer to be postponed till sailing of the Liverpool one of the 9th.

The new Department of Agriculture is now open, as also an office for procuring employment for new arrivals.

Owing to the great plethora of capital at present in the Plate, and the unprecedented ease in our money market, all our securities show a rise in value. The banks have reduced their rates, yet still are overflowing. Capitalists find a difficulty in placing their money at anything over 6 per cent. per annum, which for this place is very low. National Bonds have risen to a price hitherto unknown, and would probably still go higher but for the check the market has received by the impending troubles with Brazil.

The ports of the republic have at last been thrown open, and with the exception of a four days quarantine on vessels touching at Brazilian ports, trade is no longer fettered by quarantine regulations.

The tide of immigration to the country is as strong as ever. Every steamer from the Mediterranean brings a full list of passengers, chiefly Italians. Wages are high; and what with all the public works going on, and the new buildings going up, employment for ten times as many hands could be easily found.

In our commercial columns will be found a complete summary of mercantile affairs since the sailing of the last English packet. It will be seen that there have been several very important sales of estancias and stock, all at splendid prices, highly remunerative to the farmer and estanciero. As regards our wool market, there is little to be said, since the whole of the clip has nearly all gone forward, and the stocks here cannot be quoted higher than 50,000 arrobes, and very little now coming in from the country. The unfavorable intelligence from Europe respecting wool caused a slight turn in the market here, but prices have not given way to the extent anticipated owing to the scarcity of the article. Dry cow-hides have fallen some 20 per cent, but the stock is also small. In the saladero line there has been a good deal done; all the saladeros in the rivers have been working freely, and the Government of Buenos Ayres has granted permission to several saladeros in this province to recommence killing, having complied with the new arrangements. Don Uladislao Frias has been named Minister of Interior, Dr. Velez Sarsfield having resigned. Dr. Frias is a young man of good standing, and free from the prejudices of the late Minister.

The French packet Sindh, has not as yet made her appearance consequently, the Olbers takes her mails.

Exchange has closed at the following rates:—

On England 49½—49⅞.
On Antwerp 5,21.
On France 5,22.

FINANCE REPORT.

Good finances mean good Government, and in general the Argentine Republic has had its finances in able hands, although a slanderous side-wind of rumor has always followed any out-going finance-minister, to the effect that he had "feathered his nest" as the vulgar saying goes: this impression has been more prevalent among Argentines than foreign residents, and is, to our thinking, utterly unfounded. Peculation may be widespread in many lower departments, but the Minister of Finance, perhaps owing to the high nature of his office, has been an honest man as long as we can remember, and a careful man of business. Don Luis Dominguez is no exception, and his report is now before us.

The revenue in 1871 shews a diminution of $2,151,749 as compared with 1870, being as one-sixth, which was due to the Plague that closed all business in Buenos Ayres for some months. The import duties declined from 12 millions in 1870 to a little over 10 millions, and the export duties fell $300,000. Sr. Dominguez says fully 16,000 people perished of the Plague, although official reports only gave 13,000. The decline of exports he attributes mainly to a reduction in the duties. After all, the falling-off in the revenue is less than might have been reasonably expected; and we have evidence of the recuperation of trade in 1872 by the Customs returns of Buenos Ayres alone shewing 1½ millions revenue monthly. The growth of the national revenue since the reconstruction after Pavon has been wonderful.

in 1863 it was....	$ 6,478,682
in 1866 it was....	9,568,554
in 1870 it was....	14,833,904
in 1871 it was....	12,682,155
in 1872 it will be..	18,000, 00

The Custom-house of Buenos Ayres produced last year 9¼ millions or more than 3-fourths of the whole, that of Rosario 1½ millions, the ports of Entre Rios ¾ of a million, and the other 21 ports a million, the foremost being San Juan, San Nicolas, Mendoza, Santa Fé, Goya, Salta and Corrientes. Telegraph wires produced $19,598, being the first year that they figure in the revenue.

The ordinary revenue last year amounted, as we have shewn, to 12½ millions; the expenditure was $18,264,533, including nearly 6½ millions of floating-debt from the previous year; and leaving unpaid accounts to nearly 3 millions, besides 4½ millions of old obligations, so that we begin 1872 with a floating debt of nearly 7½ millions.

The expenditure of 1871 (taking as paid the 3 millions passed over to next year) stands thus—

Interior	2,217,836
Foreign Affairs....	94,077
Finance	9,784,542
Justice.....	1,036,157
War and Marine....	4,073,815
Entre Rios war....	3,431,856
Paraguayan do	527,947
	21,166,230

The budget is swelled by items which do not belong to the ordinary expenditure such as—

Paid Nat. Bank	2,800,000
Rio Cuarto Railway	840,785
New Cent-al-horse, Rosario..	36,934
Surveys Tucuman Railway..	1,660
	$3,673,319

These items were paid out of the proceeds of the 30-million loan contracted in London, and, as the Government did not feel justified in applying any of the loan to its ordinary necessities the sum of 7½ millions was raised in this manner—2,100,000$ of the Wanklyn Loan, and the remaining 5½ millions in bills at a low rate of interest. The Minister congratulates himself and the country at reducing the rate of discount of Government bills to 7 per cent.; whereas under the last Administration as much as 24 and 27 per cent. was paid. The Minister is entitled to praise and the credit of the country is much improved; but it must be borne in mind that the state of affairs, political and monetary, was very different seven years ago.

Respecting the mystery of the public Works loan Mr. Dominguez reminds Congress that all such transactions require much reserve, but he thinks the whole of the loan will be realized this year, although he says there is no urgency for the money, as the Public Works are not yet begun. The amount raised up the present is £3,243,900 sterling, including £427,000 at the Government order in London and £1,360,000 in Buenos Ayres. The rate of emission was 88½, commission, freight &c. 3¼ per cent. The amounts received in 1871 were as follows—

February, in specie.....	£ 50,000
Riestra drew on Thomson Bonar..	150,000
Remittances, May to December...	1,500,000
Draft on Murrieta.....	61,750
	£1,761,750

The above (with interest) is equivalent to.....	$8,688,165
Paid Bank, railway &c	3,673,349
Balance on hand.....	$5,014,816

So far from appropriating any of these funds to general purposes the Government held on Dec. 31st 1871 in cash at the Bank and Treasury the sum of 7,349,365$, or nearly 2½ millions over and above the balance of the Loan in hand: the Loan proceeds are put out in part to the Provincial Bank at 5, to other banks at 7, and to the commercial public at 8 and 9 per cent. per annum.

He says that as soon as Mr. Bateman's assistants complete the plans the money for making the port will not be wanting: the tonnage of seagoing vessels arrived and cleared in 1870 was 1,520,206; the epidemic last year caused a diminution of 300,000 tons. It is worthy of note that more than half our foreign trade is now done by steamers; the figures for arrivals in 1871 are.—

	Tons.
Steamers.....	314,035
Sailing vessels	298,142

Mr. Dominguez attaches great importance to the Ensenada Railway, the speedy completion of which will give us a fine port for our commerce.

Our export trade shewed an increase of 10 per cent. in the quantity of wool over 1870, viz 71½ million kilograms against 65½ millions: this shews that we produce about as much wool as Australia, say 160 million lbs. or 6½ million arrobes. The closing of the Slaaderos caused a decline of 16 per cent in the exports of jerked beef (32¼ instead of 38⅜ million kilograms); of 10 per cent. in the number of hides [24 instead of 2½ millions]; of 20 per cent. in sheepskins [21 instead of 26½ million kilograms]: and of 28 per cent. in tallow [34½ instead of 47½ million kilograms]. The total falling-off in value of exports was over 3¼ million dollars, viz—

1870	$26,753,203
1871	23,442,513

The decline in value of imports was 15 per cent, and this caused a loss in duties of 2 millions. Mr. Dominguez says the tariff of valuations is so low as to incline more to the commercial than to the fiscal interests. We should be sorry to see it otherwise. He mentions it, however, in dealing with the question of the balance of trade, shewing that much of the value imported as well as exported cannot be determined by the Customs returns, and feels no apprehensions from the excess of imports over exports.

The imports of 1871 amounted to 39½ millions, against 46½ for 1870; these figures do not include 5 millions of goods admitted duty-free. We took one-fourth of our imports from England, one-sixth from France, one-twelfth from Banda Oriental, one-sixteenth from Brazil, one-eighteenth from Italy, one-twentieth from United States, and the rest from Spain, Chile, Belgium, Holland and Germany. The port of Buenos Ayres stands for three-fourths of our import-trade and Rosario for one-seventh.

The Minister unluckily adheres to his views that high duties do not reduce consumption, and comparing 1870 with the previous year when the duties were raised from 18 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*) shews that sugar, tea and coffee increased 50 per cent., yerba 20 per cent, wine continued unaltered, and the only falling-off was 20 per cent. in tobacco. He adds, with some reason, that the Custom-house is the milch-cow of the Republic, producing 96 per cent. of the total revenues. The ratio of revenue compared with population is $8 per head; besides which there are Provincial taxes, which vary from 50 cents a head in the less favored Provinces to $3½ in Buenos Ayres and Santa Fé, and $1½ in Entre Rios.

The report concludes by stating the Consolidated Debt of the Republic to be —— 74,164,351$ or about five times the annual revenue, and requires 6½ million dollars yearly or 3-eighths of the revenue, for payment of interest and sinking-fund. We must not forget that there is a floating debt of $7,382,529 which added to the above makes a total of 81½ million $fts., or £16¼ millions sterling, say £8 per head of the population. His is by no means an alarming figure, since the national debt of England is over £25 per head and ten times the annual revenue of the U. Kingdom. Brazil, a country of splendid finances, owes sixty-five millions sterling or £7 per head; say seven times the annual revenue. Our debt will have to increase 50 per cent. before it is equal in proportion to that of Brazil, with reference to the revenue.

Meantime everyone will endorse the Minister's praise-worthy remarks about economy; but economy sometimes consists in judiciously expending money, and such we believe to be the construction of railroads, which will before long bring in new and prolific sources of revenue.

The Minister's *Informe* is a book of 400 pages, and at a leisure hour will afford us interesting extracts, but the present outline will give our readers an idea of the general work.

The Informe does not give the Budget for 1872-73.

THE BOLIVIAN DIFFICULTY.

In the present critical state of our relations with Bolivia the following letter from S. Adolfo Carranza, Bolivian Consul General in Buenos Ayres, will be read with interest.

Buenos Ayres, May 23rd 1872.

Dr. Tejedor, Foreign Office.

Sir,

Pending the arrival of the newly-appointed envoy from Bolivia I wish to dissipate the alarm caused by statements more or less correct in the morning papers, while the Bolivian Government is resolved to maintain unaltered its friendly relations with this Republic.

In my recent visit to Bolivia I was most kindly treated by the President, and think it right to acquaint Your Excellency with his cordial sentiments, so as to banish any fear of misunderstanding.

On my arrival of Tupiza, in the beginning of March, it was current that Col. Uriburu was advancing with 400 men upon Tarija, which caused such alarm that I hastened to contradict it, and to assure the people that he was at Quebrada de Humahuaca without the least hostile intention. I also reminded the Bolivian authorities that the Argentine Government would not be guilty of an aggression of the kind.

The Bolivian people and authorities have such kindly feelings that they at once accepted my assurances, especially when I told them my mission was to project railways and telegraph wires to connect the two countries.

On reaching La Paz I took occasion to repeat these assurances to President Morales and his Ministers who said they entertained not the least uneasiness regarding the Argentine Cabinet and would do their best to cultivate the traditional harmony.

On my return to Buenos Ayres I read the news in the city papers and felt convinced that it had its origin in some miscomprehension on the part of the frontier commanders. I am certain that peace will not be disturbed, and that the Argentine Government will soon receive proofs of the cordial sentiment of Americanism which animates that of Bolivia.

Permit me to remain.

ADOLFO E. CARRANZA.

The *Eco de Cordoba* published a letter from Salta dated May 13th with the following particulars, which partly contradict the above letter.

"Col. Uriburn, with 300 men, is at Fort Cenizas is the Chaco, and a Bolivian force of 600 horse and foot, with 4 field-pieces, has arrived at Tartagal from Tarija: the distance between Cenizas and Tartagal is only 17 leagues. The Bolivian commander ordered Major Perez Millan to evacuate what he called Bolivian territory, but the Argentine officer fell back on Fort Cenizas and said that his superior officer, Uriburu, would reply to the summons, but was then in Salta.

"Last night about midnight a courier arrived from Tucuman with telegrams from the National Government at Buenos Ayres to Col. Uriburu, and the latter started at daybreak (13th). He took his officers away so hurriedly that we expect his instructions were urgent, and as the rival forces were only 17 leagues apart they have probably come to blows ere this. God knows how we shall be shortly."

FRAY BENTOS.

4th June, 1872.

The latest news from Tacuarembo is that Suarez has been busy picking up horses; on what terms, we are unable to say. The troperos bringing animals for the saladeros report that up there cattle are extremely scarce.

The bodies of the persons drowned in the sad boat accident at the Saladero were found on the Entre Rios coast, and have been buried in the English cemetery here.

Mr. C. Young's splendid mansion is approaching completion, and will reflect credit on this rising town.

Among other buildings, the new establishment of Sr. Solari, in the Plaza, is worthy of note, being erected in the most sumptuous manner, regardless of expense.

The trade of this place only requires the long promised railway to Mercedes to make Fray Bentos one of the most important ports on the Plate.

We have rumors to the effect that the London line of steamers intends running a steamer up the Uruguay; we had hoped that Lamport & Holt would have been the pioneers in this trade.

Messrs. W. Shaw & Co., the popular English brokers, are doing a flourishing business.

I enclose you a report of the races at Victoria College, which afforded great pleasure to the spectators.

Mr. Rielletti, of the Bieladero, and family passed through this on their way to Montevideo.

Land has been going at great figures on the last two Sundays. 'Gran Remate,' 'Rifa'—these are the watchwords of the day.

Messrs. Ransen & Berger are building upon a good site a new and important store.

IMPORTANT FROM BOLIVIA.

THE CHACO QUESTION.

COL. CHURCH'S RAILROAD.

The latest news from Bolivia is not very assuring. It would seem the sister-republic is determined to claim the Chaco territory north of the Bermejo, and an unpleasant occurrence has happened which is likely to precipitate matters and possibly lead to a rupture.

On March 31st the President of Bolivia, General Agustin Morales, issued the following decree from "the very illustrious and renowed city of La Paz".

"Whereas the Government of Bolivia is bound to pay attention to the vast and fertile regions of Eastern Chaco, with the rivers traversing it which are affluents of the River Paraguay.

"It is hereby decreed as follows:—

"Art. 1st. The Southern part of Bolivia is formed into the new territory of Gran Chaco.

"Art. 2nd. The authorities of Tarija shall report for the fixing of boundaries.

"Art. 3rd. A political and military Governor shall be appointed with a Secretary and an Adjutant.

"Art. 4th. The town of Caiza is to be temporary seat of Government in the Chaco.

"Art. 5th. The supreme Government will attend to the requirements of the territory".

The above decree is counter-signed by the Bolivian Prime-Minister, Casimiro Corral, and the first act of that Government seems to have been to call out the Nat. Guards of Tarija for drill, as if expecting momentous occurrences.

On May 3rd Major Perez Millan, whose command is on the Argentine and Bolivian frontier-line somewhere about Oran or the Bermejo, sent a despatch to Col. Napoleon Uriburu, who forwarded it to Governor Helguera of Tucuman, for transmission to the War Office at Buenos Ayres, to the effect that some scouts from Fort Castigado, having gone three leagues into the Chaco to look after Indians, met a Bolivian officer and 25 men who gave them the following note—

April 27th 1872.

To the Argentine frontier-commander

Sir

I learn with regret that in your explorations you have intruded on Bolivian territory, but as such friendly relations exist between our respective Governments I am sure that you have not acted by superior order, but simply through some error of your own. Begging youg will reflect on the consequences of such a step, and evacuate the Bolivian territory which you now occupy.

I remain

Manuel O. Posse.

To this the reply of Col. Napoleon Uriburu was, that the territory in question did not belong to Bolivia, and that he occupied it by order of the Argentine Government, adding that he could not evacuate it without exposing the lives and properties of the Vermejo settlers to the Chaco Indians. In his note to the War-office Col Uriburu shews that Fort Castigado, the furthest Argentine post, is 50 leagues South of the Bolivian town of Ingavi and 30 leagues from the nearest Bolivian settlement Tastaga, where they have a frontier force of 200 foot, 35 horse and 10 gunners with a piece of light mountain-artillery. He adds that the Governments of Tucuman and Salta are ready to repel any invasions.

When the War Minister, Colonel Gainza, received this news and consulted with President Sarmiento, on May 11th, a telegram was at once despatched to Governor Helguera to forward same to the Government of Salta with instructions for Napoleon Uriburu as follows—

1st. To acquaint the nearest Bolivian authorities that the reclamations of that Government have been received, and President Sarmiento anxiously awaits an envoy from Bolivia.

2nd. To say that no direct order has been given to push forward fortifications into the Chaco.

3rd. To urge that it would be dangerous for frontier commanders to have the faculty of fixing limits.

4th. To say that the Argentine Government hoped the Bolivian authorities would avoid useless conflicts until the matter could be inquired into.

The despatch also advised the Salta Government, in case the Bolivians kept advancing, to take steps to defend the national honor, but if the Governor thought Col. Uriburu had gone too far he was to be recalled to the old line of possessions, and no National Guards were to be mobilized unless the danger was pressing, and notifying the War-office at once in such case.

The Governor of Salta in a reply dated May 16th to the War-office says that he received the previous day the telegram of the 11th from B. Ayres, and at once sent copies to the Prefect of Tarija, to Col. Uriburu, and to the Bolivian Consul in Salta. He adds that he has just received from Col. Hilario Carrasco, Vice-Governor of the Oran territory, a despatch announcing that Major Perez Millan had made prisoners of a Bolivian detachment of 90 men under a Major and some Captains and Lieutenants, who had ventured within a few leagues of Fort Lavalle.

We can easily imagine what a sensation this will cause in Bolivia when the news becomes known there, but this will hardly be for some months, as the Prefect of Tarija will probably suppose his men were lost in the Chaco and fell victims to hunger or wild beasts.

Meantime the people of Bolivia devote much attention to the new enterprises that have been set on foot since the fall of Melgarejo. The Caracoles mines are turning out of fabulous wealth and the miners are making such fortunes that more that 5,000 claims are now being worked, and the railway to Mejillones is actively pushed forward, to facilitate the transport of metal to the seaboard.

Col Church's steamers are ascending the Amazon and are daily expected to enter the Madeira: the railway of Mamore and Madeira which he is constructing will throw open 3,000 miles of river navigation in Bolivian territory, (for vessels drawing from 3 to 6 feet of water) in connection with 15,000 miles of navigable waters in the Amazon and its affluents: some of the latter are gigantic rivers, such as the Beni, which has 179 feet depth of water where it joins the Amazon. So immense (writes Col. Church to the *Nacion*) is the volume of the Amazon that if the Mississippi were discharged into it there would not be a rise of 6 inches. The only interruption between Bolivia and the Amazon is the Falls of Cacuheulas, 228½ feet in a distance of 4 miles, over 18 barriers of rocks: here it is that Col. Church is making a railway round the falls. The project of Hopkins's Railway through the Chaco to Bolivia meets also with much favor.

The steam-service on Lake Titicaca increases: on April 9th the Yapura was launched at Pune with great pomp, in presence of the authorities. The railway to this magnificent lake will soon be undertaken.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject is the order of the day, and everybody (including the municipal councillors) believes that the moment has arrived for putting Buenos Ayres on a proper footing, as becomes a city of first-class importance, growing population, and great riches. There is no reason why we should not make her a parallel with Melbourne or San Francisco, both cities of yesterday and probably inferior in wealth, as they are in population, to the Empire City of La Plata. We have about a quarter of a million inhabitants, and our municipal revenue, to be in proportion with that of North American cities, could easily be raised to three or four million hard dollars, in spite of the opposition of the wealthy house-proprietors, who seem intent on keeping us always in dirt and misery. We must be convinced of one thing, that *good finances mean good Government*, and unless the citizens of Buenos Ayres consent to pay handsomely for new police, city improvements &c. we shall always be at the mercy of epidemics, robbers and other nuisances.

Governor Acosta yesterday submitted to the Chambers the following conundrum:—

"Will you accept Bateman's projects with the modifications, and if so, how is the money to be raised?"

The Chambers will probably answer in the affirmative, although so many similar projects have been choked in the B. Ayrean senate-house that an airy procession of ghosts stalks through the ante-chamber, and it is just possible that the legislators require more reports, more delays, until Mr. Bateman's ghost joins that of poor Davis the Waterman.

If the plans be accepted with the modifications, then what about the money? Of course it may be taken for granted that we shall be able to raise five or six millions sterling in London at about 7 per cent., and this sum would be sufficient to make B. Ayres the new Paris of South America, without imposing any heavier burthen on us than, say £400,000 per annum, a rate of about 6 patacons monthly per house, or something about the Poor-rate and city taxes levied in Dublin.

Mr. Billinghurst proposed to lay out 5 millions sterling on beautifying the city, for which he has been offered the money by an English Company, provided the Government allow him to collect a city tax which shall be equal to 4 patacons monthly for each house: this tax would be graduated so as to be, say 1 patacon for a small house, twenty to fifty for a large establishment. The benefit to the city would be immense, and the value of property would be much enhanced.

But whether Bateman's or Billinghurst's projects be accepted let us hope that the improvements will be carried out on a proper scale: any money spent or frittered away in such incomplete attempts as the present Water-works (which cost over £50,000) is so much thrown away. We want spacious boulevards through the city, north, south and west; a dozen new plazas, at different points; a city park at Almagro or Palermo; water-supply from Olivos; drainage, sewerage &c. as perfect as in London. All this cannot be done for much less than what Mr. Billinghurst proposes, and the Chambers had better at once rescind the law for a loan of two millions sterling, which would be wholly inadequate.

Meantime the authorities are very properly meditating numerous improvements and have already carried out some. The Policia is about to be removed to the Women's Hospital in Calle Esmeralda, which is more spacious, central and suitable than the present locality in Plaza Victoria. The Law-courts of the Cabildo are to be moved, it appears, to the palace nearly finished of the ill-fated Mme. Alzaga in Calle Florida. The Post-office is likely to be moved from its present suburban situation to the English Church in Calle 25 de Mayo, as the English residents are going to build a new church either in Calle Callao or the Cinco Esquinas. The Women's Hospital is to be moved to the Instituto Sanatario on the Barracas hill. Mr. Bunge is about to build a spacious city hospital near the Southern cemetery and close up the present Men's Hospital. To complete these reforms all the city prisons are to be abolished or pulled down, and last week the Chambers ratified the plans for the new penitentiary and prison to be erected near Cranwell's quinta on the road to Belgrano. The Recoba arcade of the past century, which disgraces our city, is to be levelled, throwing the old Plaza de Perdices (now 25 de Mayo) and Victoria into one handsome square: a bill is now under debate, how to reimburse the owner, Sor Anchorena.

Among the reforms of recent occurrence we note the removal of the Corrales del Norte or Recoleta, where the killing of cattle was such a nuisance. The other day the butchers got notice to quit:—

"And folding their tents like Arabs
"They quietly stole away."

This leaves a nice site of 16 acres available for a new suburban plaza, similar to the elegant Paseo de la Caridad near Mendez's tramway station.

Anyone who has visited Bordeaux, Brussels, or London can realize what a charming effect a small park has in the middle of a city, and we should like to see three or four blocks of houses knocked down about. Plaza Lorea to improve the health of the centre by giving lungs to the city, Trees, fountains, flowers &c. have an admirable effect on the health and moral tone of a people.

THE FOREIGN CLUB.

Many years ago, before Clubs had become of their present importance even in Europe as social institutions, some commercial men, native and foreign, but chiefly the former, resolved to form one in this city for commercial objects. The government of the country was at that time carried on by terror, and the free interchange of opinions resulting from daily Club gatherings was evidently incompatible with that barbarous mode of government. The latter, however, made a compact with advancing civilisation, and the founders of the Club were enabled to carry out their views by obtaining the permission of Government—graciously granted, but on condition of their not allowing any natives among them. "Que tienen que ver los hijos del pais con los estrangeros? que establescan estos su logia," said the Dictator.

It seems almost incredible that for twenty years after the tyranny which gave it birth had been displaced by freedom, this barbarous distinction between the Argentine and the foreigner could have been maintained by a body of enlightened Europeans; and it is with feelings of unmixed pleasure we record that it has at length been swept away by the advancing tide of civilisation.

We are aware that many who have become accustomed to the existence of the distinction just abolished attempt to justify it by specious arguments; and, of course, any number of men naturally have a right to form a Club excluding a single nationality; but the very essence of civilisation consists in the due sacrifice of natural rights, and the exclusion of one from a reunion of all other nationalities is an uncivil and therefore a barbarous act, which cannot be justified except it be enforced against barbarians. And are the European gentlemen who are received in the rooms of the Progreso Club prepared to apply this term to the people among whom they find themselves?

We congratulate the members of the Club on this reform, because we consider that now for the first time the institution will become what its founders wished to make it, namely, a reunion of members of all nationalities interested in obtaining access to the latest foreign newspapers and periodicals, either from literary or commercial motives. We trust the details of this reform will be carried out with sufficient judgment to protect the desirable purpose for which the Club was founded from any danger of becoming frustrated; and if so, it will doubtless continue its course reinvigorated with new life, acting as a bond of union between the foreigner and his adopted home; instead of being, as at present, a cause of offence.

Who can say that this offensive restriction, rankling for a moment in the heart of an orator or writer, and thence reacting in the half-wild gaucho, has not sent many a defenceless stranger in the country districts to an untimely grave!

This reform is a measure whose influence extends far beyond the walls of the Foreign Club, and we think we will scarcely be considered to be going too far in saying that we congratulate the country on the destruction of the last link of the chain by which it was once bound under a barbarous tyranny.

Cosmopolitan.

THE QUESTION WITH BRAZIL

MINISTER TEJEDOR'S REPLY.

So much importance is attached to the note of our Foreign Affairs Minister in reply to that of the Brazilian Cabinet that we give it to our readers under a condensed form; the original fills 9 columns of the *Boletin Oficial*.

B. Ayres, April 27th 1872.

To the Foreign Affairs Minister,
Rio Janeyro.

Mr. Minister,

Your note of Feb. 3rd only reached me on the 23rd of said month, explaining the reasons of the separate treaty by your Minister at Asuncion. Your note of March 22nd, in reply to mine of February 15th, suffered a still greater delay. Both have caused my Government a painful impression. In the first you forget the protocols of Buenos Ayres, and seek to repel newspaper criticism by trying to justify separate treaties not only for limits but for matters of mutual interest. We might if we chose pass over the first note without discussion, but that it serves to explain the course of the dispute. Let me trace the same in that spirit of friendship which becomes the representatives of two nations until recently united in defence of their honor and right.

The history of broken treaties is nothing new in the world, but the Triple Alliance compact seemed so clear as to preclude one-sided interpretation, the commencing clauses from the 1st to the 7th Articles being of a transitory nature, but all the rest permanent.

The stipulations regarding the war were to cease with it, and up to Art. 7 no shadow of doubt could arise, the first 7 articles being purely of an offensive alliance, in virtue of which the Argentine Government never hesitated, even when fortune was against us, our treasury empty, and strong opposition rising up, which might have well excused us if we entertained an idea of retiring from the contest and leaving our allies to themselves.

But the succeeding ten articles have no reference to the war but to subsequent contingencies, and imply collective fulfillment.

Art. 8 and 9 stipulate that the Allies [not one only] shall respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Paraguay for 5 years.

Art 11 says that the Allies shall arrange among themselves, after the overthrow of Lopez, such measures as may ensure the free navigation of the Paraná and Paraguay.

Art. 12 reserves for the Allies to settle such steps as may ensure peace with Paraguay hereafter.

Art. 13 declares that the Allies shall duly appoint Plenipotentiaries to conclude treaties and conventions with the new Government of Paraguay.

Art. 14 stipulates that the Allies shall make Paraguay pay the cost of the war.

Art. 16 says that the Allies, to prevent troubles on the question of limits, are entitled to require the Paraguayan Government to conclude with the respective Allied powers definitive treaties of frontiers on the bases herein laid down.

Art. 17 guarantees the Allies mutually that the treaties and conventions concluded with Paraguay shall be faithfully fulfilled, until which event the Alliance is to stand in all its vigor.

Article 17 further engages that if the Paraguayan Government fail to carry out its agreement with any of the Allies, the others shall lend their forces to oblige the fulfillment.

Article 15 stipulates that the Allies shall determine by special convention the mode of paying for Paraguay.

Article 8 says that Paraguay must not demand the protectorate of any of the Allies.

Article 10 expresses that any concessions from the Government of Paraguay must be common to all the Allies.

You say it is absurd to suppose that Brazil should have to ratify a treaty of limits between this Republic and Paraguay, or vice-versa. The objection of absurdity can have no weight against written compacts. Meantime the Alliance Treaty was ratified by all the Legislatures and Governments, and the limits therein expressed. The Protocols of Buenos Ayres made the conventions about limits separate acts, but stipulated, as your note confesses, that the Allies were to proceed of accord, either separately or conjointly.

You say that our Plenipotentiary wanted the Allied governments to maintain that the territory expressed in Article 16 belonged to this Republic, before arranging with Paraguay. This is not correct, but when your Envoy, without rhyme or reason, demanded a revision of the Protocols, the Oriental Minister, and then the Brazilian, said the Alliance had nothing to say with the definitive treaties. Dr Quintana found it impossible to make his views prevail and retired. All our envoy had wanted was, to carry out the Alliance Treaty unaltered.

Neither is it true that we delayed the treaties two years: after the conferences of Buenos Ayres the unexpected absence of the Brazilian Minister caused the delay. We were always ready to accede to any invitation on your part, even when the war of Entre Rios was on our shoulders.

Nor did we want you to impose our limits on Paraguay, nor to shut out Bolivian pretensions, but merely to recognize the obligations of the Triple Alliance which were then for the first time questioned. Any dispute with Bolivia was quite a matter for ourselves. Where then was the difficulty about admitting Dr. Quintana's request?

But the spirit of your note is the most painful of all; forgetful of the Alliance and our common triumph you think Paraguay justified in attaching importance to the Chaco limits. As yet we had no complaint from Bolivia, but you, our ally, officiously tell us of her claims, and side against your ally of yesterday.

As regards your note of March 22nd it is well to remind you that national sympathies have no fixed date.

The battle of Ituzaingo did not make us enemies for ever, nor the overthrow of Rosas perpetual allies. But the Triple Alliance was a pledge of confidence between us, for the influence of battles lost or won.

You say it was notorious that the Chaco question would prevent a definitive treaty, but this does not appear from any document. The agreement of June 20th 1870 in Buenos Ayres applies equally to Brazilian or Argentine limits with Paraguay. You had your question of limits with Paraguay pending since 1856, and now you wind it up all of a sudden. The secret of this miracle is, that you had 3,000 men in Paraguay territory, backed by a strong fleet. It was neither loyal nor noble of you to leave out in the cold the ally who was in the same position as yourself, but with out the army and fleet. You have questions of limits pending with all the Republics around you, whereas we are so conciliatory that our patience with our neighbors amounts to longanimity.

You talk of your generosity to Paraguay in ceding your claim to the territory between the Igurey and the Igatemy, which the Alliance Treaty gave you, but it never was yours by right, and always belonged to Paraguay. And how do you know but we should have made concessions to Paraguay likewise, if the negotiations were proceeded with?

You say the Alliance remains, but do you mean for the purposes only of the war? The treaty shews there are also purposes which should have maintained us united until a definitive treaty. Now, you make a distinction between bases and their development, which seems futile.

You offer us the faculty to make separate treaties with Paraguay, which you will guarantee, but we do not want your guarantee. If the Alliance cannot make good our rights the Republic has, herself, sufficient power to enforce them.

The separate treaty is an infraction of the whole Alliance treaty, and your occupation of Paraguay after the treaty is a violation of the Protocols of Buenos Ayres, besides being a permanent cause of jealousy which, sooner or later, must end in war. In the conference at B. Ayres it was agreed—

"When peace is restored the Argentines and Brazilians shall evacuate Paraguay in three months."

We only kept a small guard at Asuncion, you had an army and navy besides able diplomatists resident there, who had bought up the local papers.

You stipulated for Paraguay to pay you your war expenses; how then are we to be paid? Article 15 of the Alliance said we were to arrange this by previous convention.

Meantime we trust in the wisdom and moderation of your Cabinet yet to come to an arrangement, as we should regret to see the Alliance knocked on the head, after so many common glories.

You ask us whether the Allies are expected again to make war on unhappy Paraguay if our pretensions be ignored? But your compassion for that country is something new, since you persistently refused to forego, as we suggested, any claim against Paraguay for the cost of the war. What is the desert of the Chaco in value, compared to the enormous sum that you have obliged Paraguay to recognize as war-expenses?

You profess to wish to uphold the Alliance, and when passing through this city you had two conferences with me, and were so enthusiastic as to say that the arrangement I proposed should be carried out, even though an adverse despatch came from Rio Janeiro. Yet the Asuncion treaty was ratified in Brazil 17 days after your arrival.

It would be hypocrisy on our part were we to conceal the profound grief your note causes us, or accept your explanations as satisfactory. The Alliance Treaty is at stake. We expect your frank concurrence to uphold it, in return for our loyalty to it during 7 years.

But if the death knell of the Alliance has been rung, we still have confidence that the future will always be favorable to those nations, weak or strong, which never depart from the strict line of duty at the promptings of seltinterest.

Permit me to renew my assurances.

CARLOS TEJEDOR.

IMMIGRATION REPORT.

Don Felipe Senillosa, president of the Immigration Committee, being under the impression that the Argentine Government and Congress really mean to use some efforts to compete with Australia, Brazil and Canada in the way of promoting immigration from England and Germany to the fertile and unpeopled wilds of the Argentine Republic, submits a lengthy *informe* on this subject to the Minister of Interior, which embodies views and arguments that are already very familiar to our readers.

He begins by pointin out that the greatness of the United States is due to immigration and that no Government is worth the name unless it endeavours to colonize its untilled lands. Brazil is at present spending large sums in bringing out English and German settlers, and Australia, Canada and other countries are warmly competing for the surplus bone and sinew of the Anglo-Saxon and Celtic races.

He lays much stress on the Homestead Law, which caused the number of emigrants arriving at New York to rise from 76,306 in 1861 to 156,844 in the following year; and to 258,989 in 1869 Anyone of these after landing had simply to go to the Immigration office and select a farm out of 500 million acres of Public Lands measured out for settlers into quarter-sections of 160 acres each. By this means the Government prevents the lands being bought up or held by speculators.

In Buenos Ayres the lands of Bahia Blanca, Sauce and Rio Negro are very suitable for colonies, if the Government break them up in small lots and guard the Rio Negro against Indians, or else establish armed colonies along its banks.

Corrientes offers little inducements, the land being sold in lots of a square league (6,500 acres) or even larger at three or four thousand hard dollars per league. How is a newly arrived emigrant to get land on such terms?

Salta by law of 1862 offers landgrants on the banks of the Bermejo and Arroyo Teuco. How is a colonist, with his family, to make his way, unaided, up to the heart of the Chaco?

Misiones, and portions of the Chaco and Patagonia, supply splendid fields for industrial enterprise, and if the Government were to mark out small farms at a nominal price for all able-bodied settlers, married and well recommended, after the manner of the Homestead Law, the number of immigrants, in Mr. Senillosa's opinion, would at once rise to 100,000 per annum. He suggests that a large vote be passed yearly to provide for the establishment of Colonial groups of 150 or more families, in various parts of the uninhabited territories, on this plan:

1st. free land grants on condition of occupation for 5 years.

2nd. passages from Germany or England at the same rate as to New York.

3rd. each family to receive 2 horses, 4 oxen, 10 cows, 30 sheep, along with seeds, implements, lumber for a house &c. and food for the first year; all to be repaid in 6 years without interest.

4th. each a family to come provided with clothing, cooking utensils, a fowling-piece and a double-barrelled gun.

He says th present class of immigrants is of little value to the country, since out of 40,000 last year only 2,000 availed themselves of the free passages up to the colonies, the rest preferring to knock about this city as peons &c. In the United States they find the Germans the best colonists, because 4-fifths of them are small farmers.

To bring out immigrants from Germany he suggests the adoption of one or other of these plans:

1st. Mr. Napp's project of a subsidy of £24,000 sterling per annum for 12 round trips, every steamer bringing at least 500 emigrants and not charging more than the usual passage from Bremen to New York, say £5 a head.

2nd. A guarantee of £6,000 a trip to a line of steamers, the Government making up the deficit, during a term of ten years.

There is also a third medium proposed, namely to fit up a war-steamer, such as the Admiral Brown, to run between Europe and B. Ayres, bringing out immigrants at low rates, as well as goods and merchandize that may be ordered by Government from Europe, and serving at the same time as a National training-ship or naval-school.

The best way, in our opinion, would be that proposed by Mr. Napp, as it is also the simplest. The U. States Government pays the North German Lloyd's line of steamers from Bremen as much as £40,000 per annum, besides another line from the Baltic similarly subsidized; and each of the States that is seeking to attract settlers has a staff of respectable and highly intelligent agents throughout Europe. In all the hotels and public places throughout Germany, Sweden, Norway and Denmark the traveller finds large maps of the States posted up, with the lands for emigrants marked out, and every explanation as to how to get there. The various American Railway Companies are equally zealous in trying to people their land-concessions, and the Pacific Railway Co. alone distributes 80,000 newspapers as large as the London *Times* with particulars on this head.

Mr. Senillosa points out the efforts of some our neighbors to attract emigration:

Brazil publishes a notice that all agricultural emigrants from Belgium will get a free passage to Rio Janeyro, and the North German Lloyd's line from Bremen will bring out Germans to Brazil at the same passage as to New York, the Brazilian Government paying the remaining two-thirds of the passage and a subsidy of £20,000 per annum to the Company.

Chile pays a subsidy of £16,000 a year to the Pacific Stean Navigation Company.

Paraguay has also entered the field, and offers free passages from Brazil or the River Plate besides land-grants in donation of 16 acres on the line of railway from Asuncion to Villa Rica, seeds, farming implements and provisions for 6 months, gratis.

The final and most suggestive part of the report is taken from our article of last week on Australia.

"The Australian colonies offer free land-grants of 50 to 100 acres for each family, giving the settlers every assistance at the outset, prizes for raising cotton, grapes &c., a light sytem of taxation, and other advantages. The Government and Legislature of Victoria gave free or assisted passages to 154,629 persons in the last twenty years: and South Australia, which has a revenue barely one-fourth that of the Argentine Republic, spends £53,000 per annum on Immigration".

It is gratifying to see that the Argentine Government no longer thinks it *infra dignitatem* to take suggestions from Englishmen, and if the name of Sr. Semillosa, at the foot of the report, can have additional weight in a matter of such vital importance for the welfare of the Republic we shall be only too glad to give him and Minister Avellaneda almost all the praise of having initiated so magnificent a programme.

FRONTIER SERVICE.

ABOLITION OF NATIONAL GUARDS.

The new Governor of Buenos Ayres has begun his labors with the subjoined project for abolishing Nat. Guard service on the frontier. This will be welcome news not only to native estancieros and their peons, but to everyone who has an interest in the welfare of the camp districts and industry. At present the Nat. Guard service is of little utility to keep back the Indians, and in some manner answers as an excuse for any remissness on the part of the War-office. It is also a hateful and incessant cause of jealousy among natives and foreigners, as the former cannot see by what principle of justice they are dragged from their homes and properties while the foreigners are exempt from such impressment. Finally the actual system is a source of demoralization, making the paisanos or gauchos (even such as may have industrious tendencies) become a set of idle vagabonds and maranders.

Governor Acosta provides for any objection the War-office might be inclined to make, by offering the same number, or as many as may be requisite, of enlisted soldiers, paid and equipped at the expense of the Province of Buenos Ayres. We anticipate that the Nat. Goberment, so far from offering any opposition, will be only too glad to escape the odium which this question has always entailed. The present contingent is 900 men; the sum of 8 millions provided by the subjoined law will easily enable the Provincial Government to procure even a larger number of mercenaries or paid soldiers, and thus confer a lasting boon on the farmers which will immortalize the name of Governor Acosta.

We cannot do better than reproduce the Governor's message and project of law, as submitted to the Legislature of Buenos Ayres—

Government-house. Buenos Ayres, May 15th 1872

The Executive to the Legislature of the Province of B. Ayres.

One of the matters which most calls the attention of Government is the employment of Nat. Guards for frontier service. It is a vital question, directly affecting the prosperity of the Province, and compr mising the constitutional rights of every native-citizen that resides in the country districts. The Convention which is now sitting has sought to interpret public opinion on this head by sanctioning the following amendment to the Constitution of Buenos Ayres.

"So long as the Nation is not able "to provide all the forces at its own ex- "pense for defending the frontier, the "Province of Buenos Ayres will con- "tribute a contingent not of the Nat. "Guards but of soldiers regularly en- "listed at the cost of the Provincial "Treasury".

This solution provides for the best way of guarding the frontier, without injury to the welfare of the citizens, and no time should be lost to pass a law to this effect, which will confer such benefits on the community. The National Government has reduced the contingent it draws from this Province for such service to 900 men, which shews a laudable interest in this regard. The present bill will facilitate the means for a favorable and definitive result.

I am happy to take this occasion to shew that my first care on taking office has been to improve the condition of the rural inhabitants and the defence of their lives and properties.

Project of Law.

Art. 1. Any frontier service that may be called for by the National Government from the Province of Buenos Ayres, is to be hereafter rendered by soldiers enlisted at the cost of the Provincial Treasury.

Art. 2. The soldiers so enlisted shall be placed at the disposal of the Nat. Government, instead of Nat. Guards.

Art. 3. Eight millions currency shall be devoted to this purpose.

Art. 4. This sum shall be payable out of lands sold beyond the line of frontier (unless already affected by law); also out of the Contribution Directa of frontier districts, and 2 per cent. on all cattle killed in the Province.

Art. 5. The Governor will solicit the approval of the Nat. Government towards the better carrying out of this law.

Art. 6. Persons at present condemned to military service shall be sent to the frontier to perform same.

Art. 7. The effects of this law shall cease when the Nat. Government declares it no longer needs such aid.

Art. 8. The Provincial Bank is here by authorized to discount bills on sales of lands as in Art. 4.

ACOSTA.

Pinedo. *Madero.*

BUENOS AYRES RELIEF FUND.

The munificent contribution of ten thousand pounds from a number of London merchants, for the relief of Buenos Ayres after the terrible visitation of Yellow-fever, last year, has been productive of much good in more ways than one. It shewed the citizens of Buenos Ayres, that while kindly relations and warm sympathies unite this country with various foreign nations there is in England particularly a lively interest for the well-being of this Republic and a prompt disposition to lend us a helping hand, not merely for the development of our trade and resources, but for our assistance under affliction. The Relief-fund was directly of much benefit in drying the tears of widows and orphans, for whom it was specially intended, and a portion of the money was also wisely devoted to some thousand barrels of disinfecting powder to prevent a recurrence of the Plague. Several charitable institutions, including the British Hospital, Irish Sisters of Mercy, Comision Popular &c. have participated of the funds sent from London, without distinction of creed, color or nationality: we believe the English and Scotch clergymen also received money for distribution among poor widows and other sufferers of their congregations. Finally the balance of £2,000 has been given to the new Reformatory for Boys or Asilo de Huerfanos, most of the inmates being children left fatherless by the epidemic and now rescued from our streets and prisons, to be brought up as useful members of society.

The gentlemen who had the distribution of the funds were—Mr. McDonell H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Consul Parish, Mr. Naylor (River Plate Bank) and Mr. Armstrong. The last donation of £2,000 to the Asilo de Huerfanos was at the suggestion of Mr. Geo. Drabble, chairman of the B. Ayres Relief committee at London, and we feel confident that the subscribers will fully approve the way in which their princely benefactions have been devoted to the ends in view. We may mention incidentally that the London fund included a remittance of £400 from some Antwerp merchants, to whom also the thanks of our city are due.

The *Prensa* of yesterday contains the following correspondence, which will be read with interest by all who appreciate acts of generosity and everything that fosters brotherly sympathy between people of different nationalities. For the benefit of such of our readers as may not be aware of the fact we may state that Rev. Canon O'Gorman, the President of the Asylum is a distinguished member of the Argentine hierarchy, of Irish descent, and the admirable institution under his direction contains 120 boys, two-thirds children of foreign parents, chiefly Italian. The letters to which we refer are—

B. Ayres, May 4th 1871.

Rev. Canon O'Gorman D.D.

President of the Orphan Asylum.

The committee appointed by the London subscribers to distribute the funds among the sufferers of the late epidemic beg to inform you that, after attending to all the necessities brought before them (including a donation of 35,000$ which we sent you last August), we have still a balance of 250,000$ m/c., and as Mr. George Drabble, who was Chairman of the Relief Committee in London and happens now to be in this city, informs us that it was the wish of the subscribers that any balance should be handed over to some Orphan asylum, we therefore have pleasure to enclose you a cheque for 250,00$ m/c. on the London and River Plate Bank, as a second donation to the beneficent institution over which you so worthily preside.

God preserve you many years.—

H. G. Mac Donell, Frank Parish, John E. Naylor, Thomas Armstrong.

B. Ayres, May 11th, 1872.

To the local committee of the London subscribers.

I have the happiness to acknowledge your kind note, enclosing a cheque for 250,000$, the balance of the sum subscribed in London. I am requested by the other members of the committee over which I preside to say that we have this day written to the Governor of Buenos Ayres, acquainting him of your generosity on the part of the noble and generous English people, which shews it is never indifferent to the sufferings of B. Ayres. Across 3,000 leagues of Ocean the city of London stretches out to us a helping hand, distributing relief with true beneficence to all that are in most need of it, especially to children deprived of their parents at a tender age and thrown on society for protection.

I have to beg that you will transmit to the subscribers our most heartfelt thanks for the aid so generously given to the poor orphans, and accept our acknowledgements to yourselves for the part you have taken in so noble a task.

Edward O'Gorman.

LATEST FROM ROSARIO.

(From our own Correspondent.)

I see that the necessity of a postal arrangement with England is spoken of in the Buenos Ayres papers. It is surprising it has not been made before now. Correspondents in England now have to bear all the expense of ocean postage both ways, besides English land postage.

What inconvenience would there be in having such a postal treaty as those existing between England and Switzerland, Belgium and Italy? The principal on which these conventions are founded is most philosophical and true—every letter is supposed to require an answer, and as a general rule gets one. Thus each country collects both its own postage and that of the country where the letter is delivered, and it is found that the principle turns out wonderfully exact. This would do away with the ancient cumbersome and expensive machinery of keeping reciprocal accounts. For instance I write a letter to a friend in England, pay here 5 cents, the ocean postage and one penny for English postage. My friend writes me back, paying exactly the same amount. It is evident that neither country loses nor gains. But of course it must be understood that the Argentine Government pay their share towards the subvention of the ocean steamers, which they could very easily do in that case, as half of the ocean postage would be collected in this country.

The *Opinion Nacional* informs us that Don Adolfo Carranza is bringing down 600 alpacas. I have not seen this important fact mentioned in the up country papers. It is so insignificant however by the side of the election of a "Juan Pelotas" to some provincial post, that it is not surprising country editors should have passed it over in silence.

The same paper has a "mencion honrosa" for the people of the "Cancan," who generously abstain from showing their legs &c. to an admiring public on the night of the grand Amateur Concert in favor of the Charity Hospital. Bless the dear little "dansenses!" Their hearts are as big as their legs!

The Indians have been pretty near Rosario. All the mares of Gavino Gallegos and Castellanos at Desmodrados are carried off, and one man killed, Cruz Cabrera, a peon.

As I suggested in one of my former letters, speaking of our custom-houses, I find that the export duties of the custom-house of Santa Fe bear a large proportion to the amount of import duties. In the year 1871 the latter amounted to 62,575 dollars, and the former to 29,203, or nearly one-third of the total amount.

The value of imports and exports is given together, and I have no means of separating them, The gross total is 2,209,000 dollars.

A brutal murder was committed in Calle Progreso the day before yesterday. The police caught the murderer within four-and-twenty hours after the perpetration of the crime; so that is all to be said. The assassin is taken up—what more do you want? And the victim? Pooh! pooh! what does it matter one life more or less?

But is it possible murder does not inspire horror in this country?

Bah! My dear sir, you sensitive Saxon people can't bear to see a calf butchered. Another weakness you northerners are guilty of—you respect your dead. This is on a par in absurdity with your respect for human life. We have emancipated ourselves from such antiquated notions. If a man dies what is he?—a clod of insensible earth. If he is killed by violence, what is he else?

These are the arguments that, like Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, I hear whispered in the air.

Yours truly,

LEO.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

June, 6, 1872.

The rise in the bond market continues. Prices during business hours were most buoyant, and at after hours they took another jump up, closing firm at 75½. The speculation in bonds never at any previous time took such dimensions as at present. The brokers no longer control the market, and bonds are passing into the hands of parties who never before held them. Bonds have now touched a figure never before known in their history, and as the market stands at present it looks as if they are susceptible of a still higher figure if no untoward news comes, but there are those who look for a very sudden turn in the market, and these parties with the King at their head stand back now from the ring. Fully a million of bonds have changed hands since the present rise began, and these high prices are bringing fresh bonds out daily. But there is money for all; the plethora of money in the market is felt in every circle; every species of security is on the rise. Bonds, Cedulas, Roads and Bridges Stock, Municipal Bonds, Bank Shares, Gas, Bolsa Shares, everything is up, for there is money for all. The sales in the Bond Market to-day were as follows—

For cash	10,000	74½
do.	10,000	75
do.	10,000	75½
Monday	15,000	75
June 30	2,900	75
do.	35,000	75¼
June 20	3,600	75
do.	20,000	75½

At after hours 30,000 sold for Monday at 75½, and 1,000 for end of month with right to ask for 5,000 more at 75½. Also 20,000 cash at 75½.

The telegram from Montevideo gave as follows:—

Paper 3. £10,000 sterling at 51½, 51½.
Extraordinary debt 95.

The opening of the port has caused the greatest jubilee.

Pernambuco—Victoria.
Havre, Ines Aristides.
Porteña leaves to-night with passengers for Buenos Ayres.
Caña Carga Perfecta Havannah sold at 54.
In produce nothing.

To-day it was at last officially announced that the port is open and without quarantine. This spread joy in every circle.

Cedulas are fast rising—

Series C. 6,000 at 94½.
" A. 2200 at 95½.
" " 400 at 95½.

At after hours—

Buyers of Series B. at 95
" " A. at 95½.

Argentine Bank shares also look up. 189 sold at 22 premium.

There little doing in Exchange; the rates are 49½, 49¾.

On Antwerp, 5.22.
On France, 5.20.

The auction of the household furniture of M.E. Lumb, deceased, is announced by Bullrich for next week.

A third company has recently been started in Valparaiso for the supply of water to the town in competition with the two companies already existing.

In consequence of the rise in price of mineral coal, the gas companies has increased from $3 to $4 per thousand feet the price of gas.

Mr. Louis Cousiño has bought an area of 2,000 acres at Quinteros, where he proposes to build a fine port with docks, wharves deposits &c., and also to establish hotels and bathing places, as this will become a summer resort of Valparaiso people.

The Ptolemy cleared this morning at 4 a.m.

The Olbers has landed her passengers at the Lazzaretto—close on 300—and the landing of so large a number was no small work for Chevalier Hairby.

In the south market to-day wool sold at 93. But a sharp turn in dry hides is announced: hides that last week would have fetched 180 per pesada sold to day at 160.

Up to the latest hour on the Bolsa there was nothing known of the following steamers—Ilo, Nova and Sindh.

There was some astonishment caused this morning by the non appearance of the Government decree opening the ports, as the Port Captain, War Minister and officials, were all of accord yesterday on the subject, but on enquiry this morning the steamboat Proprietors, were assured that the decree would be out this afternoon, as the question had been settled in the Government house.

Yesterday a large auction was held at Colonia, by order of the French consul, Montevideo; 5000 fine merino sheep the property of a deceased Frenchman were sold, the price the sheep realized is not yet given.

One of the wealthiest Entre Riano estancieros, Sr. Garcia Zunigo died last week in Montevideo at an advanced age, this will bring some 20 square leagues of beautiful land in Entre Rios into the market.

The Hull of the Evora was not sold at auction in Montevideo on 3 inst. as adverticed.

There is now a great stir about a new Railway from Montevideo to Pando Minas and Maldonado; application for the concession has been made by a party representing an English company, but Mr. Vaillant has stepped in and publishes that he already holds the concession and means to carry out the work, as yet nothing has been decided in the matter.

The receipts at the Government House (Provincial) on 29th May for public land sold amounted to 324,000 m/c, there is now a brisk business going on at the land office spite of the Indians.

The scheme for a National Bank is now before Congress, it is a vast one, and there is a push to get it through, but the opinion is general it wont be carried through this session.

The Capital question is also again on, and the move is to Rosario. The provincial members all appear determined to pass the Capital Bill in one shape or other this session; and Rosario, it appears at last, stands a chance of being the favoured spot. This will send up real estate in Rosario.

The Montevidean Buoy Company for the River Uruguay has just received from England a fresh consignment of materials and new buoys are to be placed in various points of the river at once.

Last week all the machinery of the burst-up Cunapiru Gold Mines Company was brought to the hammer. This sale is significant. The company started some four years ago under the brightest auspices, but owing to the most wretched mismanagement the fine machinery that came out from England was allowed to remain on the river side at Salto, and on the docks at Montevideo, where it got much knocked about. Samples of the Cunapiru gold were sent to England, where they attracted much notice. A good amount of capital has been lost in this business.

The Audax has taken up to Concordia a cargo of telegraph material, 200 chapos, 3500 tubes, 450 rolls wire, and 123 cases telegraphic materials. The posts are all up, and we may look for the Entre-Riano telegraph shortly.

Parties from Entre Rios state that there are several persons buying up large tropillas of horses, but nobody knows for whose account.

The new Italian Admiral to this station, Count Derry, left Genoa for the Plate, in the steamer Aguila, on the 16th ult., and arrived this day. He comes on a special mission to the Montevidean Government.

Messrs. Nazar announce a very important auction on 1st July which may interest the farming community to know beforehand; the estancia for sale is that of Sr. Benguria, adjoining Mr. Stegmans and Dr. Velez Sarsfields, 5 leagues from Arrecifes and 7 from San Pedro. The estancia is but 1 square league, with houses, puestos &c., and the stock is as follows:—

1,500 cows, 16,000 mestiza sheep, 1,000 pure merinos, 200 pure negrettes, 6 negretto rams, 78 horses and 36 tame mares.

1,000 sheep and capones, same term La Choz $52.

7,000 do in the flock al corte, 2 lambs counting for one, at 28.

To-day 5,000 sheep were sold in the South, Tandil, at 30 m/c al corte.

Those interested in the scheme of paving the Calle Larga, Barracas, shortly expect to receive advices from London announcing the launching of the company in that market. The scheme is an important one, and when carried out will pay handsome dividends owing to the immense traffic on that road at all seasons. It is indeed surprizing that so great a thoroughfare has never before been taken in hand by a paving company, as the Calle Larga is the great outlet to the South.

The Municipality have at last determined to beautify the Plaza Libertad, this is a move in the right direction as the cost will be trifling and the Plaza is a healthy promenade for the neighbours.

The Port Captain has published the following official list of ultramar steamers with packet licences, which means steamers upon which the Government holds 3 passages to Europe and back each trip gratis—

"Bonita, Evora, Ariadne, Lacydon, Marina, Vanguard, Shannon, Monzaleh, Euxine, Olga, Agnese, Clementina, Isabella, Montevideo, Liguria, Espresso, Aguila, Bianeha Pertica, Emilia, Po, Pama, Italo Ptolemy, Esther, Keapler Newson, Ptolomy, Hayci, Humboldt, Talisman, Flamsteed, Copernicus, La Place, Donatti, La Plata, Memnon, Pascal, City of Rio Janeiro, Tycho Brahe, Biela, Obleas, Caurdeous, Calderon, Galileo, Leynitez, La France, Savoie, Poitou, Bourgogne, Picardie, Thenelan, Lafontaine, Montezuma, François 1°, Enrique 1°, Rayna, Nena, Douro, Andes, Alps, Gironde, Amazonas, Sindh.

A small estancia in the Cañada Rica partido Chivilcoy will be sold on Thursday 20th inst by Messrs. Bullrich & Co. the land is but ¼ square league, and may be got cheap, so farmers take notice.

'Where's the Neva!' was the question on 'Change to day, owing to the Olbers having signalled her on 30th when leaving Rio, she was looked for at Montevideo this morning without fail.

The Paraguayan Government has just concluded a contract for the clearing of the port of Asuncion of wrecks &c. we hear that an Englishman has got the contract.

On the 13th and 14th inst. a judicial sale will be held of the following stock—1600 head cows 5000 sheep, 200 mares, 25 horses, 80 milch cows &c. Also a square league of land, partido Necochea—the ¾ valuation is 73,330 m/c. Full particulare to be had at 170 Rolivar.

Respecting the famed port scheme there is each day less and less said. In high circles the opinion is that what with the Rosario Railway giving us San Pedro, the Campana Railway giving us Campana, and Ensenada Railway giving us Ensenada, there is now no longer any necessity to spend millions upon millions on a scheme which could not be carried out until nothing but tombstones were left of us all; the grand fact therefore is—The port scheme is exploded.

Our colleague the *Republica* gives the interesting data that in May no less than 1170 houses were rented in this city.

To-day the Court of Enquiry sat to try Major Pensionati on a charge of swindling the War Office. It is said that the disclosures are tremendous, and that the case will probably be suspended.

The Tucuman Government announces that it will shortly sell all the sitios of Villa Sarmiento. As some Englishmen have property up in that locality the news may interest.

Samples of Santiago wine have come down to this market, and letters from that province announce a great push made up there in the grape business. There is a dream of supplying all Buenos Ayres with what is known here as "vin ordinaire." It may succeed, but we much doubt it.

The people in San Nicolas are determined to push their little town ahead; every species of municipal improvement is on the tapis up there, and the loading of the Ptolemy in 30 hours taking in some 800 tons of produce is greatly talked about, the steamer took all this cargo from the saladero of Sr. Bengolea, the cargo consisting of dry and salt cow hides horse, bales &c. A gentleman from San Nicolas on 'Change today, assures us that San Nicolas is to-day in point of trade, money, commerce and vitality far ahead of Rosario. At the Saladero above named the Ptolemy anchored in 17 feet of water.

Letters from Entre Rios announce that Dn. Ramon Febre, has been named minister of Government of that province.

Congress has now before it a very important light house bill introduced by Dr. Garrigos, if it passes the light dues on ultramar vessels will be 50 cents per ton, stiff enough for the service.

We have been requested to ask what has become of the Gowland tramway concession, about which there was so much noise a few months ago, property holders along the route are anxious to hear someting of the business.

The Neva's mails will probably bring positive news respecting the Mendez tramway.

In a few days the far famed plaza of Santa Lucia Barracas will be brought to the hammer and sold by auction, the plaza is now private property.

In the sale of the Ancla Dorada which we announced the other day, the furniture and fixtures in the house we hear also entered.

The Committee of the English church is looking out for a suitable site for a new church, and it is probable that soon a place will be bought, as several excellent properties have been offered.

Much complaint is made about the extraordinary plethora of small bills, one dollar notes. Public companies like the Gas are perplexed to know what to do with these notes as the Bank won't receive them on deposit. This seems wrong, whatever the trouble or expense the bank should not refuse its own paper, and although it takes a clerk a day to count one hundred thousand dollars m/c. in one dollar bills, still the bank should suffer this trouble and inconvenience, and not the public.

The Savoie, the steamer in which the forger McDonnell fled, arrived at Rio on the 27th and sailed on the 28th. She took no less than 560 passengers from the Plate, besides about 40 from Rio. The Espresso sailed from Rio on the 29th for Europe. She took from the Plate 160 Italians. This shows the great movement at present in passenger traffic.

At the sailing of Olbers the following war vessels were in Rio harbour.

British—Egmont; gunboat Cracker, Dennistoun commander.
Russian—Frigate Sultana, corvette Bogatir.
French—Corvette La Place.
North American—Corvette Tyconderoga.

The Olbers took in at Rio a good cargo of coffee &c. for the Plate, valued at the Rio Custom House at 150,000 pats.

There has been a panic in the Rio market in the stock known as the Brazilian Navigation Company, caused by the rumour that a large amount of shares had been sent from New York to Rio for sale. Previous to this rumour the stock stood well and there was much speculation in it, but when this news got wind there was a tumble in the market. None of this stock is held in the River Plate.

The French packet Amazonas arrived at Bahia on the 21st ult. All well.

The Custom House returns of Montevideo for the month of May show well. Total receipts for month—526,802 pats.

The annual report of the Compañia Uruguaya has just been sent round and it is important. The company holds the following steamers:—

Rio Uruguay.
Rio de la Plata,
Villa del Salto,
Concordia,
Daiman,
Guarani,
Guazu,
Chaña,
Ponton Dido,

The deficit on December 31st 1869 was 82,738 pats., and notwithstanding the falling-off of trade by the fever, quarantine &c. the company has been gradually reducing this sum; it now stands at 8,337 pats. according to the balance sheet just published. This speaks well for the company and its management.

The engineers of the Rosario Railway are now out at San Pedro surveying the route. This looks like business.

The Norwegian brig Svulen arrived in port from Liverpool after the long voyage of four months. She met with constant head winds and storms, and arrives pretty badly treated.

June 7th 1872.

The Bond market opened flat and closed down; for cash there was nothing whatever done, for the end of June 145,000 at 75½; for July 10th 10,000 at 74. The principal buyer was a well known Argentino, who it appears bought in to day at ½ what he sold yesterday at ⅝. At afterhours 35,000 bonds were sold for the end of June at 75½; and for the 15th June the price asked is 75.

Mortgage Cedulas ruled firm during business hours, and flat afterwards, the sales were as follows:—

Series A, 4000 95½.
June 30th A, 4000 95½.
Cash 12,000 95½.
At after hours the following sales:—
10,000 A, 95, for end of month.
6,000 A, 94½ cash.

A special telegram to the Royal Steam Packet Agents Messrs. Benp and Co, gave as follows:—

Neva discharged and left here at 2 p. m. Mails and papers per Uruguay 38 bags mails.

Exchange ruled on England at 49½, a little more movement noticed in the exchange market. On Antwerp 5,21; and on France at 5,22. On Montevideo ½ premium.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave as follows:—Araucania arrived at Rio. Exchange 24½; Bank 24½, private; sovereigns 10,000; beef 3 to 4. 600 New York hides 27½. Great speculation in sugar, 12 cargoes Pernambuco bought to arrive 17½, 16½, 13½.

Gold 3.
Home debt 54,
Uruguay sails to-day.

CLUB TELEGRAM.

Antwerp—Wools, prices firm.
Tallow sustained, 25½ beef and mutton.
Ox and cowhides,—Salt cow up 1f., and in demand—ox neglected.

Liverpool and London hide markets better—cargoes sold at 8 to 7½. Bones down.

The news from Montevideo of all the Brazilian sugar in that market having been bought up, and twelve cargoes to arrive, caused much notice, and this speculation is attributed to some superior information which some M. Videan Merchants have. It was also considered as significant that stocks in Montevideo, notwithstanding the arrival of gold, are down to-day.

Mr. Wilcken, Secretary of the Emigration Department, was welcomed on 'Change to-day on his return from a trip through the colonies of the Republic. We look forward with interest to Mr. Wilcken's report, which will be out next month. It will go into the colony question deeper than anything hitherto, and will work much good. He speaks most favorably of the Italians as colonists. The annual report of this Department will be out in a few days.

It was mooted on 'Change that a German house in this market has made proposals to the Government, on behalf of a German Company, to take the whole city contract for the "vasura" business.

In the North wool market nothing doing; no stock at station or in plaza. In the South market two sales—500 arrobas at 93, and 1400 ar at 92. The rather favourable news from Europe about wool hardened the market.

The dividend on the shares of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway, which we announced recently, is now payable—12 per cent per annum on old shares and 1 on new.

Mr. Alex Lopez reports the following purchases of stock:—

10,000 capones and sheep, Estancia Martinez de Hoz, at 51.

4,000 to 5000 do from Estancia Demarchi, 50.

Mr. Dennehy holds large orders to purchase capones and sheep; he has also some choice quintas at Quilmes for sale cheap.

Messrs. Cordero, Bachmann, Coulon, and Parry, have been admitted as members of the Bolsa.

It is reported that arrangements are being made for the London and Antwerp line of steamers to go up the Uruguay henceforward each trip.

To day was an anxious day on 'Change, Mr. Bean the packet agent was the first on the ground with a small telegram announcing the entry of the Neva last night at Montevideo with £166,000 on board, but later on fresh telegrams came up and a facetious mercantile friend wrote on Mr. Bean's telegram the following specie list.

£200,000 to Montevidean Government.
£150,000 to STANDARD.

£16,000 to various subscribers. The amounts are correct but there is an unhappy error in one of the consignees, the £150,000 comes to the Wanklyn bank next door to the STANDARD, for the Paraguayan Government. The announcement of so much gold on board was hailed with joy by the brokers, but when O'Gorman's telegram to the STANDARD got up there was a shiver amongst the bulls. Bank rate 5, and money tight, this was severe, but rate of French exchange in London 25, 75, was even more significant, and the unlooked for rise in the price of gold in New York staggered many. The Club telegram shook the bolsa to its very centre and ran as follows.—

"From official quarters I know that the rumour that war has been declared by Brazil against the Argentine Republic is incorrect." The very contradiction was almost as bad as the rumour itself—no such rumour having been current in this market. This club message came like a clap of thunder upon the whole Bolsa; people broke from the crowd around the telegraph board, and in knots here and there discussed the news. In an instant every imaginable rumour was afloat—private telegrams came up hot and heavy, but only the receivers know their import. The nomination of ex-President Mitre as plenipotentiary to Rio—the consent of Congress to his departure—his own note accepting the post, published in the papers, had won the public mind over to the belief that there was really nothing in this Brazilian difficulty; but we sleep upon a mine, and the club dispatch sprang it. Every one said there is no smoke without fire, and whence this official contradiction of a fact which the worst pessimist never dreamed of. The feeling on 'Change was one of impatience—to know really and truly what was transpiring behind the scenes. Brazilian gentlemen were looked to for the real news, but they professed to know nothing, and it answers no purpose to give publicity to all the rumours afloat in commercial circles during the day. The letters per Neva will, doubtless, clear up everything this morning, but people in Montevideo pretend to know more of the affair than the public telegrams announced.

The Alabama question, according to the Club telegram, looks worse than ever, and England refuses to send representatives to the Geneva Conference. This news would have carried less weight in this market, but for the New York telegram announcing a rise of 4 per cent. in gold. Things look black in Europe and the U. States, and although the previous mail brought us the most satisfactory news respecting the presumed arrangement, this sudden turn has disturbed confidence, and there were many to-day on 'Change who stoutly asserted that the real upshot would be war. It was rumored that private telegrams of the most important character had been received but this, after all, seems doubtful. The Araucania, due to-night in M. Video, brings us nothing further, inasmuch as the Neva brought her news, having met her in Rio. Thus, in fact, we must now stand until the Poitou, or the Hipparchus, or the Truxillo, or the French mail comes in, which will be at least ten to twelve days. Notwithstanding all that was said to day on 'Change about the Brazilian affair, it sinks into insignificance when compared to the war question between England and the U. States, which, if such a calamity should come to pass, would affect the whole commerce of the world. Upon the whole, we scarcely recollect such a nervous day on the Bolsa as to day.—Every one seemed concerned in the matter; and well they might, for such war clouds are happily unusual.

At the meeting at the Government House the other day, Dr. Quintana opposed the Mitre mission to Brazil, on the ground that it is calculated to precipitate events, that unless the Government was prepared for the consequence of the failure of the mission, the plenipotentiary should not be sent. Strange to say, this opinion is shared by most of the Bolsa people, and the matter was greatly discussed to-day.

The Porteña came up this morning from Montevideo with numerous passengers and mails. Thus at last the Cooter is no longer required. The papers are to the 6th, but the *Telegrafo Maritimo* of that date did not come up, and Mr. Buela is requested to get out his excellent little paper somewhat earlier, in order to catch the steamer for B. Ayes.

The Italian Bank buildings at Porongos and Cerro Largo are now off

ON 'CHANGE.

May 22, 1872.

There was a very decided reaction in the Bond market this morning. A well known native broker purchased everything offered at 73⅝ for cash; and in time, particularly for the end of June the prices showed much improvement. The sales to-day were as follows—

For cash, 28,000 at 73⅝.
Thursday, 2,000 " 73⅞
May 31st, 5000, 73¾.
June 30th, 5000, 74¼.
Do. 20,000, 74¾.

After hours there was a large business done: 25,000 at 73⅞ cash.
20,000, 74.
For the end of May, 20,000, 74.
End of June, 30,000, 74½.

The market closed, buyers at all these rates, and few sellers.

Exchange ruled at 49—49⅛ on England, and 5.18 on Antwerp. Same rate on France. Rates look flat and downwards.

In Cedulas the market is firm, but very little doing; only two sales—

Series A—2,500, at 94¼.
Series " 3,800, at 94⅜.

Buyers at this rate. Something in Series C. was done at after hours.

The captain of Ptolemy, Mr. Yaxley, was on 'Change to-day. He has brought a good passenger list, full cargo, and four English bulls for Rosario, to Mr. Smithers.

The mishap to the Ptolemy in the Mersey was nothing very serious although it detained the steamer 8 to 10 days. The Ptolemy will leave here about 25th for Rosario and is posted to sail for Europe about 5th June. The Ptolemy brings papers to 20th April but there is nothing particularly fresh in the papers.

The telegram from Montevideo gave as follows: Humboldt dates Lisbon 24.
U. States cabinet insist on indirect claims.
Spain Guerrilla warfare. Badajoz besieged.
London Bank rate 4.
Rio exchange 24½, sovs. 9,950.
Sin ih had not arrived in Rio to 16th inst.
Nothing about fever.

In the north wool plaza this morning nothing sold. At the deposits 700 ar., pasto fuerte lambs wool at 108.

Some further sales in City Buenos Ayres Tramway Co. announced—

80 shares at 30 premium,
80 do at 35 premium.

Regarding the large sales in hides and tallow advertised to in this morning's issue, there was a mistake in the figures. The hides sold reach 70,000 and the tallow about 2000 pipes, all deliverable before the end of next month.

Full particulars of the Belgrano Gas Company are expected in the French packet. In addition to the 300 public lamps for Belgrano, it is now intended to place lamps along the whole of the tramway line. Should this be carried out, we may look forward to the Santa Fe Road becoming the fashionable drive for the Buenos Ayres upper ten.

Now tramway cars are arriving by every steamer and sailing vessel. In Montevideo, the Eastern Tramway has just received some beautiful cars from the States, which are much admired by all. Mr. W. H. T. Hughes, of New York, shipped them.

May 23, 1872.

A new buyer in the market, combined with the news of peace with Bolivia, gave the funds another upward turn to day. The king sold every bond he held, yet the market rose. There was, of course, great speculation as to the real parties who were buying. It was very generally said, one of our private bankers, but those who know that banker pay no attention to any such rumor. Still, it was evident from the unusually firm tone that some new parties had entered, and the probabilities are that they will get all the bonds they can carry. One or two of the best informed knew the decision of the Government relative to the despatching of the new Minister of the Interior to Salta to settle the Bolivian question. The matter was kept secret, and most people attach so much importance to this excellent step of President Sarmiento that they believe the Bolivian question now as good as settled.

The sales were—

For cash	23,000 at	74
May 31	100,000	74
do.	20,000	74⅛
June 30	50,000	74½

At after hours buyers at all these rates, but few sellers.

Cedulas showed very firm to-day, notwithstanding 49,200 pats. were sold. The rate held firm at 94⅛ and looks upwards.

The non arrival of the French packet to-day caused immense disappointment and people now express fears that like the Amazone she has broken down outside Bahia.

The telegram from Montevideo gave paper 3½, home debt 55, fomento territorial 9; nothing whatever about fever.

Exchange rules the same as yesterday and brokers complain very little doing; the rates are on England 49-49⅛; on Antwerp 5.20-5.22; on France 5.18-5.19. Few talers on either place.

The machinery for a second animal guano factory at Fray Bentos is now being shipped in England. The first factory has given splendid results. Several cargoes have been sold in England at £9 to £11. 6 per ton. Formerly all this stuff was so much saladero waste, but the genius of Giebert has made it a marketable article.

It is said that 830 mje was offered to-day for a lot of 10,000 sheep at Cañuelas at corte and declined, 35 being the selling price.

The total outlay of the Municipality on the May fetes is $120,000 mje.

175,000 mje was offered to-day for half-a-square of land near Temperley Station and declined; this land cost last year $30,000 mje., and for half a square in the same locality $80,000 has been offered, but $100,000 mje. is the lowest price; this shows the high value of lands in that neighbourhood.

Sheepskins are baled just as fast as sold. No stock.

A native barraquero holds nearly all the stock of dry hides in this market—say 20,000 to 30,000 hides.

A paragraph in the *Penca* announcing a mutiny of a regiment of the Line on the Santa Fe frontier was much spoken of amongst the bankers. Telegrams were sent to Rosario to find out about the matter, which caused an uneasy feeling but nothing further transpired.

May 24, 1872.

The bond market rules quiet but firm. Yesterday's excitement was over, and there was less of that speculative push about the ring. The bond market was never in a more critical condition than at the moment. The money market is so easy that any broker of good standing can carry as many bonds as he cares to take up. To-day one of our first native brokers took up 100,000 pats. at 7 per cent. on bonds. So long as money rules such a drug, politics have no power over the market; but there are some bears who look for a tumble, and that ere long, yet the probabilities are they will be disappointed. The sales to-day were as follow—

For 31st May, 95,000, at 74½.

At after hours nothing done, prices ruled as follows:—

For end of May 74⅝; for end of June 74⅝; sellers, buyers, 74½.

The attendance on 'Change to-day was poor; most of the merchants started off on shooting excursions and will not return before Monday, whilst the sight at the Plaza, the Pig race at the Once, at 2 p.m., and other such matters, allured many in the humbler walks of commerce from the Bolsa. The payments to-day were but a bagatelle.

Exchange ruled very dull. Something done at 49⅛, cash to-day. In francs nothing. The same rate as yesterday.

The National treasury has been ordered to pay the following—

Michael Irigoyen for bill $its.	200,000 pats.
Sixto S. Centeno do.	20,000
Santiago Allende, Proveduria account	8,238
Amespil Brothers	5,158
J. A. Malloran do.	4,715
Ledesma National expenses	3,175
Custom house pesones for month	15,000
Col. Campos for enlisting soldiers	4,000
Rusaton Makinlay & Co., *River Plate Times*, for articles, for telegraph office	1,924
Stevens and Vonwiller repairs to Rosetti steamer	335
Paez and Gomez ore for mail service	300
Michael Irigoyen brokerage accont	4,283

The Treasury had a balance in the Provincia Bank to its credit of $its. 7,063,851 pats. besides the cash at the Treasury is $its. 1,655,486 pats. Never at any previous date was the Treasury so overflowing with funds as at present.

The Provincial land office announces the following parties to arrange for public lands beyond the frontier line, to accept the bills for instalments, and pay in cash the tenth of the purchase money.

Cinecesio Beturio, M. Covey, N. Alvarado, E. Alvarado, T. Cabeza, A. Gold, J. B. Lastra, Daniel Herrera, A. Valdez, Manuel Ramos, F. Lozano, B. Lopez, M. Astoria, A. Carcotio, M. Rossetti, J. A. Mariz, V. Gonzalez, V. Quesada, F. Benguria, V. Roldan, E. Benguria, J. M. Arceo, Pedro Lara, J. Berjeira, J. Dupuy, J. Cueva, Francisco de la Serna, M. Lugones, Bernardo Irigoyen, J. Anzaghi M. J. Nujica. 15 days is the term allowed for these parties to come forward and make good their purchases.

So far back as the year 1870, Mr. Madero, the well-known auctioneer, sold by auction some valuable property in Calle Victoria, the property of the firm of Unzue e hijos. Some of the purchasers at that auction have now come forward for their land, and application is now made to the court to cancel the auctioneer's 'boletos'; 10days' time is given to the following missing purchasers to come forward and pay up, otherwise the auctioneer's contract of sale will be rescinded by order of the courts.

Bernabe Nuñez.
John Dillon.
E. R. Martinez.
Michael Podesta.
Anthony Button.

The property then sold has since risen much in value, so the owners lose nothing by the default of the purchasers.

On the 31st of July next, at 2 o'clock p.m., there will be a public auction of the following public lands, at the Provincial Land Office.

3 square leagues, Pergamino, and formerly owned by William Allison, and Ballester hermanos, adjoining the land of J. G. Fuente, Michael Ascenaga, Laprida, and Bitch.

3 square leagues, Saladillo, formerly owned by E. Serrantas, and adjoining the land of Patrick Mendez, Carranza, and the Estado.

2 square leagues, Loberia, adjoining the lands of Otero, Pita Maldonado, and Saavedra.

200 squares, Pila, adjoining the land of Palacios. On the 12th June, at Cachari, in the partido of Azul, Mr. Carman will sell by auction:

1600 head cattle.
5000 sheep.
200 mares.
23 horses.

The bids for the cattle must exceed $80, for the sheep 15, and for the mares 50.

May 27, 1872.

The most important news to-day was the note of the Bank Directory to the Government on the subject of the proposed paper money conversion. The Directors unanimously disapprove of the measure as, being premature, views which we were the first to express when the subject was mooted.

A large business was done to-day in Montevideos exchange, takers at ⅜ premium.

It was stated on 'Change to-day that the Government will probably open the port to-morrow. The fever has completely disappeared from Montevideo, and the market here is perfectly destitute of coal, which in every circle is an inconvenience.

The changes in the concession contract for the Rosario Railway will, it is said, be granted, being indispensable to the formation of the company.

The Pacific steamer Garonne, Captain Holloway, made a capital run out. It appears the Lusitania was detained to repair her screw. She possibly took the Garonne's place, and left England on 13th May. The club telegram was as follows:—

Liverpool—Wool down 1d. Spain—Government troops pursuing guerillas. New York—B.A. hides, 28½; Montevideo, 27½. Rio Janeyro—Sovs. 9.930; exchange, 24½; London Bank rate, 4.

The French consul received the following telegram:—

Cutter leaves to-night with French postal agent on board, who came down with mails per Garonne.

The Bolsa was thronged this morning at an early hour, everyone looking at the board for the arrival of one of the packets. At noon the first telegram came up announcing the arrival of the Garonne, and the breaking down of the Sindh outside of Bahia, where she put in for repairs. It was a relief, however, to know something of her, as notwithstanding the fetes, the public for the last few days has been nervously anxious about the French mail. The market news from Europe as regards wool is simply disastrous; the fall in the market has proved infinitely greater than anticipated, and it appears as yet not to have touched bottom. The great bulk of the River Plate clip of 1871-72 has yet to be sold, as up to the present only some 18,000 bales have been disposed of. It may be, however, that the Antwerp people believe we have still here much wool to ship, which is not the case, as owing to the high prices the export of wool has been much more active this year than last, and there will be nothing much to ship during the winter months. The farmers here lose nothing by the fall, but all those who shipped on their own account will be obliged to hold their shipments or sell at a serious loss. The Garonne has brought down the French mails, and it was said on 'Change to-day that the Cooter may be looked for to-morrow, but this seems problematical.

Mr. Joel, H.B.M. Consul at Rosario, was welcomed on 'Change to-day; he leaves in the morning for Rosario.

Respecting the news from Rio there seemed to reign much obscurity. The Government, it appears, dissolved the Chambers, but on what question no one seemed well to know. Some Brazilian merchants are of opinion that the measure is merely to strengthen the consarvative party.

The Araucania entered Lisbon on 21st April, the Lusitania on the 18th at Liverpool, the Neva on the 16th at Southampton, the Pampa on the 18th at Marseilles, and the Rydall Hall on the 18th at Antwerp.

The Swedish lugger Carl spoke the German barque Everhand in lat. 19.22 N., 25.50 W.; also the Norwegian ship Otto, in 13.4 S. and 31 W.; also the British ship Endymion, from Cardiff, in 16.55 S. and 33.30 W.

The Cooter entered port on Saturday with the mails, letters and papers up to the 23rd inst. The most important news is that the Montevidean Government has received offers from a London house to make a new loan. On Wednesday the Government promoted no less than 48 officers of the Blanco army. This means another draw on the Montevidean purse of at least 250 ounces per month. No wonder that Montevideo should be always borrowing.

The British steamer Dover Castle entered Rio on the 14th, and immediately afterwards sailed for the Pacific.

The Liverpool steamer Olbers is now looked for with dates from Liverpool to the 1st. The Olbers is a fine fast sailing steamer and comes out under command of Capt. Hairby.

May 28, 1872.

There was a sharp turn in the market to-day—the sharpest that has been experienced here for a long time. Every one asked, "What news?" but no one seemed well to know what affected prices. Of course, all sorts of rumors were at once afloat. Some said it was news from Bolivia, others asserted that it was a new emission of bonds, but no one knew exactly the real cause. Merchants and others who keep aloof from the speculation ring were of opinion that the fall was caused by the parties who for the last few days have been buying cash, and are now selling on time. The market opened buoyant at 74⅜ cash, 75 for end of June, and 74⅜ to 74½ for end of May. Before the closing of the Bolsa there were sellers for these dates at ⅛ per cent lower, and no buyers. The business of the day was as follows—

For cash, 1600 at 74⅜.
For Friday, 79,000 at 74⅜, 74½, 74⅜.
For June 30th, 1000 at 75.
Do, 60,000 at 74⅜.
June 15th, 5000 at 74½.
Do, 1000 at 74⅜.
December 31st, 5000 at 75½.

After hours large sales for end of May at 74⅛ and 74½, and end of June at 74½ and 74⅝.

The market closed flat, and with much of a panicline tone.

In Cedulas some 60,000 were issued to-day by the bank, and at once brought on 'Change and sold, the following were the sales:—

Series A, 20,000 sold at 94⅜.
do B, 4,800 do 93⅜.
do B, 5,200 do 93⅛.
do C, 1,500 do 93⅛.
do D, 2,000 do 93.

Thus some of every Series were sold to-day.

The Cooter entered port about 1,32 p. m. in splendid style, all sails set, and the mail bags slightly wetted. The mails were ashore before 5 p. m, and letters delivered at Post office at between 11 and 12 o'clock at night.

The Sindh is expected here on Saturday as the damage she suffered was slight.

Messrs J. P. Boyd & Co, received the grateful telegram before lunch hour announcing Patroctus passing Montevideo this morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, she brings 600 tons cargo for this port, she also brings the American mails from Rio.

The news of the day was the Port Captains decree opening the port to-morrow, all vessels from Montevideo having quarantine to 3rd June, after that all vessels from the Mount free, provided, Montevideo imposes quarantine on vessels from Brazil; to-morrow night several hundred passengers it is rumoured will leave this for Montevideo to look up their goods down there.

Exchange on England is at a pause; merchants refuse taking bills to lock them up in their safes, and until it is clear by what steamer to remit it is unlikely much business will be done.

Most unfavourable news from outside has come to hand to-day about the Indians. It appears that the invasion is a terrible one, and some of the troops are reported to have fled. In the country districts there is consternation.

A forgery or forgeries, for the sum of £6,400 was announced to-day. The forger appears to be McDonnell, the runaway clerk, and several of the banks are the losers.

The telegram from Montevideo to-day gave the following:—

Liverpool, Patroclus, rest of faena, Sacra, Saladero sold—Novilles, 79; cows, 76½; also 2,000 American hides, 77. Other produce neglected. Paper, 3½. Porvenir, 80; 1,000 sacks rice, 9½. Fever gone completely, and all families returned.

The engineers of the Rosario Railway have arrived from Paraguay. From private advices received per mail we learn that the Rosario Railway is all right, all difficulties removed, and Messrs. Billinghurst and Watel may be expected here next month when the works will be inaugurated.

The first news in town this morning was the Standard Boletin with Patroclus news. She brings £80,000 to Carabassa and £100,00 to the Paraguayan Government, at least so it is rumoured. The confirmation of the news we gave the other day touching the departure of Dr. Uladislao Frias for Salta; came down to-day: it completely floored all our colleagues. The latest advices about wool are rather better, as appears by our Special Telegram in another column; and the rise in the Bank rate is simply what every merchant expected.

The non-arrival of the "Cooter" this morning with the French mails caused not the least surprise. Nevertheless people were so anxious to get their letters that it was proposed this morning to charter a small steamer to tow her in. She came in in the afternoon as usual.

The plethora of money continues, although many believe that now that the Bank rate has been raised in London money will be dearer here; yet it is improbable, as there is now more money in this market than can find safe and profitable investment. Bonds, Cedulas, Gas Shares, Roads and Bridges Stock, Municipal Bonds—all are in the hands of bankers and discounters, and found insufficient.

Advices from Rio state that the Chambers were dissolved simply by the Emperor to sustain Viscount Rio Branco. Elections will now be held throughout the Empire, and the Chambers cannot meet for four months; meanwhile, the same Cabinet remains in power.

An Englishman at present in Buenos Ayres, who has lived many years in Bolivia, is of opinion that there can be no war between the two countries owing to the constant danger of a military revolution on the arming of the National Guard. He believes that it is by no means improbable if Bolivia should go to war there would be a revolution in northern Bolivia, and that therefore trouble with that country the Argentine Government need not apprehend.

It is a significant fact that at present there is in Europe a Chilian ironclad committee busy purchasing ironclads and other armaments for the Chilian Government; the European papers speak of the purchases made by this committee as something on a very large scale. It is likely enough that the Argentine ironclad committee may meet in Europe the Chilian committee, and possibly a mutual explanation be afforded as to what these armaments are required for: four sp endid ironclads are at present being constructed in France for Chile. There is some desire to know the names of the gentlemen who will compose the ironclad committee. On the Bolsa it is freely said that Mr. Fulton Mendez, if he will consent to act would be the right man in the right place; moreover, Mr. Mendez is perhaps the only Argentine extant that has been brought into immediate connection with the British Admiralty.

In Consular and Diplomatic circles there is very much said about an article that appeared in Friday's *Tribune* extracted from the *Americano* reflecting upon the foreign consuls and ministers in the Plate. Some of the ministers have waited upon the Government about the matter which has given such great offence.

The Tigre meeting amounted to nothing owing to the unavoidable absence of some influential men, this is much to be regretted, as the subject is of much importance, and should be brought under the notice of Congress.

Mr. Delgado formerly Secretary of Argentine Legation in London leaves to-morrow for Cordoba.

The heirs of the late Peter J Anderson dec are summoned to send in claims to 14 San Martin altos.

The British ship Crusader for New York being unable to come into this port discharges her Buenos Ayres cargo at Montevideo and Mr. John Shaw consignee of vessel notifies consignees of cargo.

A meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Westhoven and Godoy is called for 31st inst to name trustee.

The new firm of Bonifacio and Luis Carbone of Gualeguay is announced in lieu of Bonifacio Carbone.

The Montévidean papers publish extracts from the relatorios of the Brazilian Ministers by which it appears that a Brazilian estanciero, who was robbed during the revolution and his estancia sacked, has been fully compensated for the damage. Another Brazilian estanciero, who had a portion of his lands illegally taken from him by the authorities, has recovered same through the medium of his Minister; and in a third case, where a Brazilian subject was assassinated, owing to the stern determination of the Brazilian Minister the assassin was finally caught, is now in prison in Montevideo undergoing trial, and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Affairs informs the Chambers that the Montevidean authorities have promised, on conviction, to have the assassin at once shot.

A new steamboat company, joint stock, has just been started in Mercedes, Banda Oriental. The shares have all been taken up in Montevideo and Mercedes, and the company promises to be a success.

The Montevidean Government has ordered a report to be drawn up of the Santa Lucia Waterworks. We look forward with pleasure to this document, as the information to be derived will be official. The company has, without exception, proved one of the most brilliant successes in the River Plate for many years; it is a private concern, and belongs to Messrs. Lezica, Lanus and Fynne.

Messrs. Aymar, Sola and Co. have sent circulars round announcing the formation of their firm in this market.

Mr. Dimet, one of the owners of the *Nacion* newspaper, has made a proposal to Congress to do the printing of the house, and supply 30 copies of his paper to each of the Argentine governors, for the trifle of a pat. per number. The paper was referred to the committee. The *Nacional* makes its appearance as a morning and evening paper, which will entail an additional expense of at least 550,000 m/c per month; rather up hill work for editors. The great rivalry now going on amongst the papers has not improved the credit of editors in this market. Merchants and others think that this editorial push can't last very long, and discounters stand back from that class of paper.

Every one on 'Change to-day censured the *Tribune* for contradicting the departure of D. U. Frias, to Salta, when that paper, as government organ, must have known that its statement was incorrect.

Mr. Lanus, junior, has purchased seven brood mares of the Oldendorff breed, for the round sum of $85,000 m/c.

It is rumoured that the Paraguayan colonization concession has been sold in England for £20,000.

The Justice of the Peace at Patagones is at present in town, it is supposed to confer with the government on official business. The sea going qualities of the s.s. Patagones are much discussed, and passengers prefer a *cooter*.

The Entre Riano government is about to set apart four square leagues of excellent land in the department of Concordia, for the purpose of founding a new town on the banks of the Mocoreta.

Propositions by an English engineer have been made to the Tucuman Government for the construction of a tramway in the city of Tucuman.

Mr. M. Saloyne has arrived at Tucuman from S. Juan for the purpose of opening a branch bank in that city.

Don Mariano Billinghurst received a telegram to-day from Montevideo announcing the arrival of the Patroclus, with Mr Hogan, engineer of the Rosario Railway, on board. The staff of engineers for this line is now complete, and immediately they will take a run over the proposed route.

On Sunday the house No. 325 Calle Bolgrano was sold at public auction by Mr. Nicomedes Reynal for 540,000 mle. The premises are 12½ x 72, and were lately rented to the Governor electioneering club for 2,000 mje. per month.

Sr. D. Miguel Macias, well known in this market, writes from Paraguay stating that he has just visited the Island of Cerrito, and that all that has appeared in the Buenos Ayrean papers about the arming of the island is pure bosh.

To-day Governor Acostade spatched the Guardia Provincial to the frontier under the command of Captain Gache. This looks like business.

A contract for the purchase of 25,000 horses for account of the Brazilian Government is rumored to have been concluded with an Argentine firm of this market yesterday. The prices and terms are kept secret by the brokers.

The latest from Paraguay gives Rivarola still a close prisoner, and everything flat and stale at Asuncion.

SOUTH PLAZA.

May 28th.

Our special reporter gives us the following particulars—

Wool.

Yesterday and this morning some lots were sold according to class and condition, more or less burr and dirty, at 76 to 105.

Few arrivals. Stocks limited.

Dry Hides.

Several lots of campo obtained 180 up to 186 pesada.

Sheepskins.

Matadero 230 to 300 doz.
Estacion 135 to 160.
Desocho 45 to 68.
Lambs 18 to 23.

Horsehair.

Mezclas sold at 196 to 215.

Grease and Tallow.

Camp, cask, 44.
Pisado in barr, 31.
Panzas 40 to 42.

Cereals.

Wheat, according to class, 90 to 125.
Maize 100 to 120.
Barley 60 to 62.

May 29, 1872.

The Bond market ruled weak to-day, and although the King offered to buy for the end of June at 74⅛, nothing could impart stiffness to the ring. The emission cloud again hangs over the market. Yesterday the issue spoken of was a million, to pay off the veteran officers and soldiers; to-day an emission for ten times that amount was spoken of, and some parties stated that they have seen the draft of the project, and that it will be laid before the house by Senator Orono. The haze which these rumours produce disturbs confidence; let it be once known that so representative a man as Oroño lends his name to such a measure, and the bottom may be fairly said to be out of the tub in the Bond market. Even at present many are preparing to stand from under. Congress to-day rules the Bond market, to the prejudice of the nation and its credit. Business in funds to-day was of a sickly hue. The sales were as follows:—

16,000 for cash 73⅜
2,000 for 31st May 73⅝
10,000 for 30th June 74⅛

At after hours all these prices ruled, and buyers—market closed stiff.

Cedulas continue upwards, and will soon touch par. Sellers now refuse anything under 95. Sales this morning—

4500 Series A 94⅜
9200 " D 93⅛

Exchange rules dull, bills on England were passed at 49⅜ cash to-morrow, 49⅛ fo following Saturday—for Antwerp 5.20, and on France 5.18.

The sale announced in our last of property in the Plaza Libertad was effected by Mr. De Mott as broker. The site adjoins Mr. H. A. Green's land, and the price paid was 555,000 mje.

The telegram from Montevideo for yesterday and to-day gives an unusually large list of arrivals. Strange to say, of all the Cardiff cargoes not a single one comes to Buenos Ayres. The telegram runs—

June 1st, 1882.

National Bonds..... 74⅜

The Bond Market took a sudden jump up to-day. Two of the leading Argentine brokers bought largely, and as it was whispered amongst the brokers that ex-President Mitre goes to Rio as Argentine Plenipotentiary, the bulls forgot all about Dr. Tejedor's note and the learned Minister's prediction "that sooner or later the Brazilian treaty with Paraguay must end in a war." The nomination of Mitre spread even enthusiasm around the ring; the bull brokers having taken up large sums in the market, were prepared to buy, and the consequence was that prices for all dates advanced. During business hours the sales were as follows:—

For cash 5,000 at 74⅛.
Do do 70,000, 74⅛.
For June 30th 170,000; 74⅜, 74⅞.
For June 15th 5,000, 74⅛.

At after hours there was a large business done—

For cash 80,000 sold at 74⅞.
" " 20,000, 74⅞.

But at the closing of the Bolsa the market ruled in the most excited state. The bulls held the market, and spite of everything prices look upwards. The King and his clique have sold everything; bonds have passed into new hands, money rules easy, and every one who cares to carry 10,000 or even 100,000 bonds can do so, yet many dread the market and look for a tumble when the Olbers enters. There is for the moment a very feverish feeling about this never ending Brazilian question, and many stand back for the moment although every security in this market is rising before their eyes.

June 3rd. 1872

The Bond market ruled bouyant to-day, wo two or three English and German brokers bought heavily for the 15th June, and this at once stiffened prices. The bears who looked for a fall owing to political matters were much disappointed at the very sudden turn prices have taken. The sales to-day were of a highly speculative character.

For cash 5,900 at 74⅛.
" 30 June 55,000 at 74⅜.
" 30 June 90,000 at 75.
" 15 June 30,000 at 74⅜.
" 15 June 20,000 at 74⅜.
" 15 June 39,000 at 74⅛.

At after hours there was nothing done, buyers on all sides, no sellers.

In Mortgage Cedulas there is another rise during business hours, the following sales:—

Series B, 4,000 at 94⅛.
Series C, 8,500 at 94.

At after hours the following:—

13,000 Series A, at 95, and at this price, no sellers but many buyers.

The Montevidean telegram announced the Olbers, but no news brought by her was known on 'Change until 4.30, when the Standard received a telegram which ran as follows:—

Olbers towed Sindh from Bahia to Rio, Astarte and Lacydon at Rio, Neva signalled 30th May.

Exchange on England ruled at 49⅛ and 49⅜, and a fair amount of business done.

In the North Market to-day we have the following business:—

1,500 ar. wool, and 300 ar. lambs, do., 85.
1,000 do. wool, burry, 79.
Wool sold—
600 ar. at 85.
No more arrivals, and no stock at the market.

Sheep skins.

150 doz. of camp skins with wool, 220.
100 do. mixed do. 125.

Horse hair.

50 ar. of good hair, 185.

Cow hides.

200 do. at 180.
150 do. at 178.

SOUTH PLAZA,

June 3rd 1872.

Our special reporter sends us the following:—

Wool.

A splendid lot from Tandil consigned to Mr. Esteves obtained $93 ar.
Other lots accord to class and cond. 76, 82.

Dry Hides.

Down.
Campo 170 pesada.

Sheepskins.

Very firm.
Mr. Burmeister has a fine lot of matadero. High price refused. Unsold.
Estacion $155 to 180 doz.
Lambs corderitos 19 to 21.

Horse hair.

Mezclas 170 to 203 ar.

Grease and tallow.

Campo casck 44
Pisado 30.

Cereals.

Wheat according to class $86 to 122.
Maiz 112 to 128.
Barley 58 to 65.
Flour at the mills 24 to 24 ar.

June 4, 1872.

The bond market during business hours ruled hard; but at after hours it lost all its buoyancy, and sellers were offering pretty freely, but without any disposition to give way in rates. It was thought by a few that some fresh news had come in from some quarter, and some brokers stated that Government had received advices of another Indian invasion; but Indians never affect bonds, and speculators pay far more attention to Bolivian or Brazilian news. The late rise in the bond market was too sudden to last, and the cause of the weakness can be easily attributed to parties who bought one per cent. under present rates now securing their profits.

The business in bonds to-day was as follows—

For cash, 1200 at 74⅜.
June 30th, 5000, 75⅛.
Do, 10,000, 75.
June 20th, 60,000, 74⅞.
June 15th, 5000, 74⅛.

At after hours one sale—50,000 for the end of the month at 75.

Cedulas Hipotecarios keep steadily rising. The following were the sales—

Series A—12,000 at 95.
Do, for 30th June, 10,000, 95⅛.
Do, cash, 2000, 95.

At after hours—2000, A, 95⅛.

The Olbers came up to-day and ran into Ensenada. A small steamer for the mails was at once despatched to her, but up to 5 o'clock p.m., the mails had not arrived on shore.

The sale of the premises in the Calle Cangallo between Reconquista and San Martin—known as the 'Ancla Dorada' was announced to-day—21 x 47, but with diminished area owing to martillo for 2,800,000 m/c. Mr. Felix Pico purchaser. As an evidence of the great business now doing in real estate we may mention that Mr. Felix Pico's sales and purchases for the last 15 days exceed seven millions currency.

Exchange to-day ruled at 49⅛, but many brokers report business done at 49⅜ and 49½. On Antwerp 5.22. On France 5.22.

It was announced to-day that the treasury has lowered its rate. Bills falling due this morning would not be renewed over 6 per cent. and were therefore collected.

Parties sending letters and circulars to Germany by French mail should take notice that French postage stamps are useless.

The Ptolemy is reported at Martin Garcia and may be looked for in the morning.

The Patroclus passengers were out of quarantine to-day.

In the South market a fine lot of wool belonging to Sr. Casares was sold at 105, by Peyredieu & Bradley.

In the north market very little done. One lot of borrega wool at 75; a nice lot of sheepskins at 75, 180 doz., and some lambs at 20.

The Agricultural department moved into its new offices to-day, 53 Cangallo.

The Municipality is just about to pass a law prohibiting the erection of houses higher than the width of the street.

The Neva is looked for at Montevideo in the morning, also the Ilo.

Telegrams from Rosario to-day announced another Indian invasion. The savages swept off a great number of cattle.

Parties interested in the Junin Railway are anxious to know why the Provincial Chambers do not pass the bill.

Nazar & Co. have sold at judicial auction an estancia at Rojas for $611,217 m/c., being nearly double the official valuation.

Telegraph news has come up that Mr. Lamas has sold his telegraph concession to Rio for £26,000 to a Joint Stock Company, capital £200,000. Full particulars are expected by the Olbers.

There is a very general rise in every description of real estate, and this rise is more marked in camp than in city property; estancias, if at all well situated, are as saleable as the best quinta property in Flores or Belgrano, and at prices far in advance of anything hitherto paid in the camp. The Papsdorff Estancia in Matanzas has established the value of land in that partido at three millions currency per square league, and it is just as well that property holders should know of this sale, and furthermore that although bought for the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway Company, there were others at the sale who would have given the same money for the place could they have got it. Mr. Felix Pico, who acted as broker for the Tramway Company, tried to frighten the bidders by advancing in one bid $30,000 m/c. but even this failed. An Italian shopkeeper from town seemed determined to secure the place, and gave it up when he saw that Mr. Pico was without a limit. Then again the sale of Mr. Patrick Scally's estancia in the Partido of the Capilla establishes the value of land in that partido at two millions currency per square league; more than ½ of the whole of that partido belongs to Irish sheep-farmers. The recent sales of small estancias in the partido of Navarro establish the price per square league at a little over one million currency. These numerous sales can be regarded as "*bona fide*" and not of a speculative or artificial character.

The South end of the city is at last beginning to show signs of recovery after the fever. There are no longer whole blocks of untenanted houses to be seen, and although the landlords have had to give way gently in the way of rents, still there are not more houses vacant in the South end than in the North, and property under the hammer fetches nearly as high a price in the one place as the other. Beyond all question however, the district that shows most signs of vitality and progress is out towards the Once de Setiembre, Almagro, Caballito and Flores; there now buildings are going up on all sides and buildings of an ornamental kind.

The Juez de Paz of the Partido San Nicolas summons the heirs of the late James Cox to send in their claims at once. Deceased, it appears, has left some property, and died intestate.

The Port Captain of Buenos Ayres notifies the owners of all Argentine vessels that he is now opening a new set of books, and that the names of owners, captains, &c., must be sent in before 30th June, under fine. Those who possess such property had betterr comply at once.

Owing to the large tramway orders sent to the United States, we learn that the River Plate is now attracting increased attention in New York, Troy and Boston, and some highly influential parties are sending out agents now to the Plate to report upon the country and its prospects.

The arrest of Mr. Goodrich, of Fraile Muerto, has caused much notice in English circles, and there is much anxiety to hear further on the matter. Mr. Gooderich comes of an old and highly respectable family in Warwickshire, who have good influence in Parliament and official circles.

The news from the frontier is now of a nature to set every one a thinking. Some of the finest estancias outside are being stripped by their owners, and nothing but the bare camp left to the savages. The alarm in the west is general, and until some thoroughly sound and organised plan is adopted confidence will not be restored.

The Government has sent a sharp note to one of the justices outside for not sending in timely notice of the last raid. The can be little doubt if the Government intends to do anything in the way of reform it must begin with the judges. The Tandil judge, notwithstanding the petition of the people, is still in office.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Reduced to 0° Cels.

BUENOS AYRES.

		Bar.		Therm
May 21	at 8 p.m....	673.05	..	13° 8 Cels
" 27	8 a.m....	763.15	..	13° 0
"	2 p.m....	761.71	..	16° 6
May 29	at 8 p.m....	761.73	..	14° 8
" 30	8 a.m....	761.07	..	13° 6
"	2 p.m....	760.54	..	16° 2
"	8 p.m....	758.37	..	15° 4
" 31	8 a.m....	756.94	..	14° 8
"	2 p.m....	761.00	..	18° 4
May 31	at 8 p.m....	758.60	..	17° 6
June 1	8 a.m....	761.28	..	15° 0
"	2 p.m....	760.21	..	15° 0
"	8 p.m....	786.31	..	11° 6
" 3	8 a.m....	768.56	..	0° 6
"	2 p.m....	767.47	..	12° 8
June 3	at 8 p.m....	766.34	..	11° 4
" 4	8 a.m....	764.51	..	11° 0
"	2 p.m....	763.00	..	14° 2
June 4	at 8 p.m....	764.46	..	11° 4
" 5	8 a.m....	767.66	..	8° 0
"	2 p.m....	767.64	..	13° 0

BIRTHS.

On the 3rd May, at the Estancia Ceybal Grande, Salto, B.O., Mrs. W. F. Buist of a son.

On the 2d inst., the wife of Frederick Kruls Esq., of a daughter.

At 280 Calle Florida, the wife of Charles A. Kaine, Esq., of a son.

May 17, at the Estancia de Los Ingleses, Tuyu, the wife of Geo Corbett, Esq., of a daughter.

May 56th, Mrs. Henry Joscph of a daughter.

At Daisy Park, Quilmes, on the 16th inst., the wife of M. S. Bagley of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th April, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. Capel Cure, Frederick, eldest son of John Morgan, Esq., of Guildford, to Alice Mary, third daughter of the late Thomas Havers, Esq., of Thelton Hall, Norfolk, and Montevideo.

May 18th, at the Merced Church, by the Rev. J. B. Leahy, Stephen Barry to Mary Petit, both natives of Westmeath, Ireland.

May 21st, at the Merced Church, by the Rev. J. B. Leahy, Owen Ward to Julia Garry, both natives of Ireland.

May 16th, Michael Maher, of Wicklow, to Mary Lynn, of Westmeath.

June 3, by the Rev. John Leahy, Mr. James Keasy to Elizabeth Helan, third daughter of Mr. Thomas Helan, Carag. Co. Westmeath, Ireland. No cards.

June 4, by the Rev John Leahy, Edward Garley, Esq., to Miss Kate Kelly, third daughter of John Kelly, Esq., Mare's Court, Co. Westmeath, Ireland.

No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst. at Rio Grande, Sr. Weber, Vice-Consul of Germany, Sweden and Norway.

At Montevideo, on the 18th ins., George Gladstone, aged 37 years, a native of England.

On the 15th May, at Concordia, Entre Rios, William Hunter, Esq., of Dumfries, Scotland.

At Montevideo, on the 21st instant, Mr. Edward Daly, aged 20 years, seaman of ss. Evora.

Also, same day and place, Mr. John Taylor, aged 25 years, both natives of England.

On the 23rd inst., Kate, the wife of F. W. White, aged 19 years

At his estancia in the Partido Pilar, on the 14th April, after a long and painful illness, Mr Darby Carey, aged 52 years.

On the 30th May, at Lobos, Mrs. Margaret O'Gorman, née Melbourne, in her 45th year, after a protracted illness which she bore with Christian fortitude. The deceased estimable lady was a native of Newcast

The Standard
AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

No 3,017—Twelfth Year | BUENOS AYRES, SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1872. | Circulation, 3000.

MAUA BANK,
101—103 CALLE CANGALLO

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given to the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sts Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the rule of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de Freitas Amorim.

January 1st, 1868.

MAUA BANK
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.

For balances in our favor,	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY		
For balances in our favor ..	.. 12	per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers	6	"
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper		"
Do. do. do. gold		"
Do. 30 days' do. paper		
Do. do. do. gold		
Fixed deposits from		

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A de Freitas Amorim.

Jan. 1, 1872.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

DIRECT AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Royal Mail Steampacket
NEVA,
Commander BAX,
2999 Tons, 600 Horse Power,

Will leave this Port for Southampton, on the 14th JUNE 1872, at four p.m, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, &c., and calling at Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, St Vincent, and Lisbon.

PASSENGER FARES:

First-class to Southampton..	£35	and upward	
Ditto Lisbon.....	32	Ditto	
St. Vincent	180	fts	
Pernambuco	120	"	
Bahia	110	"	
Rio de Janeiro	70	"	
Montevideo	8	"	

SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon and Southampton at £20 sterling, and to Montevideo at $f.4.

THIRD CLASS-PASSENGERS.

These will be conveyed to Lisbon at £12, and Southampton at the rate of £15 sterling.

RETURN TICKETS.

To and from Southampton or Lisbon, available for twelve months; and St. Vincent or Brazil, available for six months, are granted to First-class Passengers, with a deduction of 25 per cent. on Passage Money.

FAMILIES.

A deduction of one-sixth is made in their favor, when paying the higher rates to Lisbon or Southampton, and when the Passage Money if charged in full, is equal to the amount of four adult cabin passengers.

CHILDREN,

From Three, and under Eight, to pay ½th.
" Eight " Twelve " ¾ "

For those under three years of age one will be carried free, and any other the rate of three years.

SERVANTS.

Accompanying their employers to pay two thirds of the lowest rates established for adult saloon passengers.

FREIGHT.

SPECIE to Brazil, Lisbon and Southampton.....	½ per cen
" Havre and Paris..	1 5-16 "
" Montevideo,.....	½ "
PARCELS, not over one cub. foo	7s. 6d
Above one " two "	11s. 6d
" two " three "	15s. 0d
" three " furteen "	5s per foot

CARGO, as per mutual agreement.

INSURANCE on Freight can be effected if desired.

Passengers are requested to be on board before four on the above-named day, as the Steamer will leave precisely at that hour.

For further particulars please apply to
CHARLES WM. BENN and CO.,
Agents,
No. 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.

Colonia Germania.

ONLY ANGLO-SAXON COLONISTS ADMITTED.

Price of 25 SQUARES, $400 Bol., or $8,000 m|c.

The Establishment is provided with
A STEAM-MILL,
A STEAM-THRASHING MACHINE,
SIX REAPERS,
And other Machinery.

For agricultural purposes there are under Plough about 200 Squares for account of the direction. There are also 4,000 head of cattle.

So far, there are settled on the Colony—
Seven Germans, 6 Danes, 1 Englishman, 1 Swede,

And five or six more have already made arrangements for selling.

For further particulars apply at the Colony, or to F W. Noodenholz, 47 Moreno.

cj—62 6 m a6

LESSONS.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH.

An accredited and experienced Professor of the above languages desires to obtain select pupils. Terms reasonable. Apply at this Office, or at 296 Calle Esmeralda. ..xp f22

Germann Kleinau,

VETERINARIO.

137 CALLE BELGRANO.

cj—225 xp a24

IMPROVED PIANOS.

Constructed especially for this climate, guaranteed to be of the finest tone, and finished in the most elegant style,

157—CALLE FLORIDA—157
451 xp j12

R. Plate Telegraph Co.
(LIMITED.)

Reduction of Tariff.

On and after May 1st the tariff for telegrams and from Montevideo and other Stations in the Banda Oriental will be reduced to $50 m|c.

JOHN OLDHAM,
Manager.

1..11 xp m2

German Burmeister,
Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
06—CALLE VENEZUELA—106.

London and River Plate Bank,
(LIMITED.)

London, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and Cordoba.

Authorised Capital.....	£2,000,000	Sterling
Subscribed Capital.....	1,500,000	"
Reserved Fund	145,000	

Offices in Buenos Ayres—
CORNER OF CALLE PIEDAD AND RECONQUISTA.

Current Accounts opened with Commercial Firms and private individuals.

Customers have the advantage of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon Negociable Securities, of Depositing Bills Coupons, &c., for Collection—and of lodging Valuable Property in the Treasury of the Bank for custody.

The Bank receives deposits either at sight, for fixed periods, or at seven or thirty days' notice of withdrawal, Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the Bank notifying any change in their Rates, by Advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Letters of Credit issued to parties travelling abroad.

Letters of Credit issued to parties for the purpose of purchasing Goods in Europe, the United States, &c., the terms of which can be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Parties wishing to bring out funds to the River Plate, can do so through the medium of the Bank's chief office,

No. 40 MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

Issued and Purchased on the following places:—

Montevideo	Antwerp,
Rosario de Santa Fé,	Amsterdam,
Cordoba,	Hamburg,
Valparaiso,	New York.
London,	Rio de Janeiro,
Liverpool,	Genoa.

All the principal Towns of
SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Paris,	Madrid,
Bordeaux,	Barcelona,
Marseilles,	Vigo,
Bayonne,	Corunna,
C diz,	Santander,
Naples,	Bilbao.
	Havre.

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR,
Managers.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED)
CALLE DE LA PIEDAD.
(Corner of Calle de la Reconquista.)

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current,	3 per cent.
On do., subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal	3½ "
On do. do. for 90 days fixed,	5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal,	5 "

CHARGED.

For Discounts conventional according to circumstances.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies,	9 per cent

G. E. MASCHWITZ—J. E. NAYLOR.
Buenos Ayres, June 1, 1872.

NOT TOO LATE.

FRESH ARRIVALS.

Magazines and Periodicals.

Persons desirous of becoming Subscribers are informed that the following Extra Copies have been received by the S.S Tycho Brane, and can be subscribed to at once, viz.:—

MAGAZINES.

	Yearly Sub.		Yearly Sub.
Young Ladies' Jour	$120	Sunday at Home..	$120
Englishwoman's D Magazine.....	120	Gentleman's Jour.	120
Bow Bells.....	100	Leisure Hour.....	100
The Quiver.....	120	Cornhill Magazine	120
London Society...	120	Macmillan's do...	120
Cassells' Magazine	100	Temple Bar.....	150
Family Herald....	100	Blackwood's Edin. Magazine	300
London Journal..	100	People's Magazine	100
Chambers' do.....	120	Once a Week.....	120

AMERICAN.

Harper's Magazine	$100	Harper's Bazaar..	$250
Godey's Lady's Book	150	Lady's Repository	150
Frank Leslie's W.H	250	Eclectic Magazine	300

CHILDREN'S

Band of Hope.....	$20	British Workman	$20
Family Friend....	20	Children's Friend..	20
Infant's Magazine	80	Children's Treasure [col. illustrations]	20
Little Folks.....	80	Infant's Delight	
Youth's Play Hour	80	[col. illustrations]	20
My Sunday Friend	150		

NEWSPAPERS.

Fun.....	$100	Weekly Times....	$100
Judy.....	150	Illustrated Times..	180
Graphic.....	300	Glasgow W. Herald	100
Ill. London News	300	Public Opinion....	200
Europ an Mail...	400	Vanity Fair.....	300
Liverpool Mercury	150	Saturday Review..	300
Lloyd's Wkly News	100	Bell's Life in Lond'n	250
News of the World	120	Weekly Scotsman..	100
Ill. Police News..	100	Penny W. Budget	100
Punch.....	180	Nation (Dublin)..	150
Reynold's News.	100	Freeman's Journal	150
Weekly Despatch	100	Weekly News....	100

Newspapers only sold in Single Copies. Received five times a month. The only place in town where they can be had so.

The *Standard* and *River Plate Times* on sale daily.

NOTE—Specimen Copies of sundry other Magazines on hand.

LIBRERIA Anglo-Americana,
141—PIEDAD—141

WILLIAM P. DAWS,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsvendor.
h—9 xp a4

Gebbie and Dodds.

ENGLISH DRAPERS & CLOTHIERS.

We beg to advise our friends that we have received, ex "Astarte," Scotch Blankets, Quilts, Winceys, Pilot Jackets, Corderoy Pants, Ready-Suits, &c., and a general Assortment of Drapery Goods.

27—CALLE DEFENSA—27
cj—166 3m a17

Florencio Donovan,
Wool and General Produce Broker,
CALLE CUYO,
In Front of the Telegraph Office,
Plaza Once,
cj—10m

Peyredieu y Bradley
Consignatorios de Frutos del Pais,
Wool Brokers,
Office
263—CALLE PERU—263
91—xp jly28

PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES,	CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS,	MERCEDES,
LOBOS.	BARADERO,
SALTO.	AZUL.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

LOANS TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Bank lends to artizans and operatives sums from three to twenty thousand dollars on their own signature, taking as security a document with any well-known signature

CREDITS IN ACCOUNT CURRENT.

1st. The Bank opens accounts current for commercial houses.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—
private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do., 5 do., do., specie.
To private depositors,
in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—
Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. specie, 7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.

NOTICE.—Whereas, it having come under my notice that some foolish or evil-disposed parties have deformed the new notes, by cutting or otherwise obliterating the effigy, and thereby rendering falsification more easy, the Public are hereby warned not to accept such Bills, as the Bank will not receive them.

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary

Buenos Ayres, Oct. 9, 1867. 183 | xp,m29

Caja de Credito Hipotecario.

19½—CALLE DE PIEDRAS—21

HORAS DE OFICINA.
De las 10 de la Mañana á las 3 de la Tarde.

SE ABONA A LOS DEPOSITOS.
Pagando el interes al fin de cada mes—
A 3 meses.....6 p% al año
6 " .....7 "
12 " .....8 "
Pagando el interes con el capital al vencimiento del plazo—
A 3 meses.....7p% al año
6 " .....8 "
12 " .....8 "
En cuenta corriente...5 "

A los bonos hipotecarios garantidos se abona interes convencional.

COBRA.

Sobre hipotecas, titulos de deuda publica y otros valores.

Interes convencional y modico, segun el plazo y condiciones.

P. de MONTRAVEL, Gerente.
Buenos Ayres, 15 de Mayo, de 1871.
d..jo 6

United States and Brazil
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Royal Mail Steamship
NEVA,
2999 Tons,
600 Horse-power,
Commander BAX.

Sailing hence the 14th JUNE, is in combination with the Line of American Steamers, leaving RIO DE JANEIRO the 24th, 25th, or 26th of each Month, for NEW YORK, calling at
PARA
And
ST. THOMAS,
Carrying 1st and 3d Class Passengers and Specie. Passengers are transhipped, free of all expense, the 22d of each month, to the American steamer.

For further particulars apply to
CHAS. WM. BENN and CO., Agents,
No. 47 and 49 Calle 25 de Mayo.
cj—4 xp my2

HAMBURG AND SOUTH AMERICAN Steam Navigation Co.

NAMES OF THE STEAMERS.

BAHIA,
2,700 Tons Register,
Capt. KIER.

RIO,
SANTOS,
BRASILIEN.

And building,
Argentina, 2,700 tons register.
Valparaiso, 2,700 "

The Company's splendid Steamship,
BAHIA,
2,700 Tons Register,
Commander KIER,
Will leave this Port for Hymburg, calling at
Montevideo,
Santos,
Rio de Janeyro,
Bahia, and
Lisbon,
On the 1st JULY, 1872,
Carrying Passengers (First and Third Class), Parcels and Specie.

N.B.—This Steamer also receives Cargo for
Bremen direct,
Transhipment of same in Hamburg being for account of the Company.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. LUDERS & CO.,
Or to
CHAS. WM. BENN & CO.,
Brokers,
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49.
h..48 x p m 7

FOR HAMBURG
DIRECT.
The German Schooner
"OSNABRUCK,"
Captain, L. ROTTGERS.
3/3 A. I. I. Veritas.
Receives cargo for the above port.
Apply to—
A. SCHARFTENORTH & JATTLER,
Calle San Martin No. 99.
[..145 16p m17

WANKLYN & CO.,
108—CALLE SAN MARTIN—108

From 1st of July until further Notice, the rates of interest allowed and charged will be as follows:—

In account in our favor	.. ..	10	per cent
" against as	.. ..	6	"
30 days fixed	.. ..	6	"
60 "	.. ..	7	"
90 "	.. ..	7	"
30 days' notice	.. ..	7	"

BILLS DISCOUNTED at conventional rates.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased at current rates, and

BILLS of EXCHANGE issued on—

The NATIONAL BANK, London, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, Edinburgh, and all its BRANCHES in SCOTLAND; or payable in LONDON.

LUMB, WANKLYN, & CO., our London Agents.

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

GRANET, BROWN, & CIE., GENOA.

VIDAL & QUADRAS, HNOS, BARCELONA

MANUEL BARCENA & HNO., VIGO.

TOMAS DE LA CALZADA, SEVILLE.

AUGUSTO JOSE DE VILA, CORUNNA.

WANKLYN & CO., MONTEVIDEO.

E. F. DAVISON & CO., NEW YORK.

LOUIS LEMMÉ & CO., ANTWERP.

WANKLYN AND CO.,

Are authorised to issue the CIRCULAR NOTES of the NATIONAL BANK, London, which are payable on presentation in all the principal Towns of Europe and America. Travellers will find that these Notes form the most eligible mode of carrying money.

LETTERS of CREDIT are issued by WANKLYN & CO., on their London Agents, which are payable in LONDON, PARIS, GENOA, NEW YORK, or by any of the above-mentioned Banks and Firms.

COMMISSION is charged only on amount used.

LETTERS of CREDIT in EUROPE can be obtained by persons desiring to remit or bring money to this country, and which are payable here at the current rate of Exchange (without any charge.)

These Credits can be obtained on plication from

The NATIONAL BANK, LONDON, and all its BRANCHES in IRELAND.

The BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK, EDINBURGH, and all its Branches in Scotland.

LUMB, WANKLYN, and CO., LONDON

MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

The names of the Branches of the National Bank and the British Linen Company Bank, may be seen at the Office of

WANKLYN AND CO.

Buenos Ayres, January 19, 1872.
251 xp a1

Guinness's
CELEBRATED
Extra Stout.

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.
Bottled in Dublin, and guaranteed by SPECIAL LABEL from the Brewery.
On Sale at
WILLIAM BARRY & CO.,
161—Calle Potosi—161
p,n17

Cognac Superior,
DE
JOHN EXSHAW Y FORRESTER.

(Cada botella Cubierta con una red de alambre.)

SE VENDE POR MAYOR,
Unicos Agentes en Buenos Ayres,
DIEGO C. THOMPSON & Cia.

71—RECONQUISTA—71
cj—211 1m a27

Real Hollands,
OF
HERMAN VAN HOUTEN

Imported here since 25 years, is superior to any GIN which is sold under the same name. Real Hollands, imported by other houses, has nothing whatever to do with the only legitimate

REAL HOLLANDS,
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.

Cognac Charchy & Co.,
Sole Agents for the River Plate,
Wm. PATTS Y CIA.

Excellent BRANDY, of superior quality. Labels with our name.

Always a large Stock on hand, in Bottles and Flasks.

Mineral Water,
Of the renowned
APOLLINARIS BRUNNEN,
Imported by
Wm. PAATS Y CIA.,

Best MINERAL WATER, agreeable drink in hot weather, equals the Seltsers Water in taste and qualities, but excels it, as this water can be stored for a long time without losing its good taste and higienic qualities.

The APOLLINARIS WATER ought to be in every sick room. It is entirely free from the deleterious matter of artificial Mineral Water.

Wm. PAATS Y CIA.,
96—VENEZUELA—96
cj—a23

Seeds—Seeds—Seeds.

78—CALLE CHACABUCO—78

SEED STORE.

At all seasons may be found in the above Store, an immense collection of the finest Seeds, of the first-class, guaranteed of the latest crop from Europe, and especially of the famous culture of Angers (France.)

VEGETABLE SEEDS,
Of all Classes.
FLOWER, Do. Do.
Of every variety.
Hyacinth,
Tulips,
Anemonies,
Ranunculus,
Marrinoñas,
Amarillis Longifolia (Rose),
Lance-leaved Lilies.
Imperial Crowns,
Camelias,
&c. &c. &c.

N.B. The above Establishment will execute any orders from Europe, on Commission, for all kinds of Trees, Plants, and Seeds.

GUSTAVE HAMONET,
78—Chacabuco—78
—84 1m my18

ARGENTINE BANK.
31, 33, and 35 San Martin.

BANKING HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M

PRESIDENT:
BERNARDO YRIGOYEN.
DIRECTOR-GENERAL:
D. ANACARSIS LANUS.

The rate of interest until further notice will be—
ALLOWS.

On account current,	5	per cent. per annum
Sixty days' notice	5½	" "
Ninety days' notice,	6	" "
At six months	7	" "

CHARGES

On specie and currency	10	" " "

Money advanced on current account.
Bills and pagares discounted on conventional terms.

SAVINGS' BANK
Open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
On specie and currency 6 per cent. per annum.
MARCO DEL PONT.
Manager.
Buenos Ayres, May 31, 1871. xp5m

Carabassa's Bank.
127—CALLE CANGALLO—127

From this date the rate of Interest will be as follows:—

ALLOWS

In Account Current.....	5	per cent.	per an.
On a fixed term 30 days..	6	"	"
" " 60	6½	"	"
" " 90	6	"	"

At longer dates at conventional rates.

CHARGES
For Balances in Account Current, 10 per cent, per annum.
Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

Bank hours from Ten a.m. to Four p.m., and on Saturdays to Five p.m.

Bills drawn and taken on London, Paris, Bordeaux, and Genoa.

Buenos Ayres, May 31, 1872.
JOSE CARABASS.

CASH
ADVANCED ON GOODS OR VALUABLES.

197—CALLE PARQUE—197
62 3m fy8

Stephens and Vonwiller.

ENGINEERS.

117—PASEO JULIO—117

SOLE AGENTS
In the River Plate for the renowned Firms of Messrs. CLAYTON and SHUTTLEWORTH, Engineers and Agricultural Machinists, Lincoln.
Messrs. CHARLES and FREDK. HOWARD, Bedford.
Messrs. R. HORNSBY and SONS, Grantham, And
Messrs. T. and H. KEYWORTH and CO., Liverpool.

Messrs. STEPHENS and VONWILLER Have always on hand a large stock of
Portable Engines,
Thrashing Machines,
Patent Ploughs and Harrows,
Mowing and Reaping Machines,
Weston's Patent Pulleys,
Garden Chairs—fern leaf Patterns.
Mangels, &c.
cj—153 xp a23

La Popular Argentina.

CAPITAL—500,000$ fts.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Jaime Llavallol.
" F. H. Mulhall.
" A. Maveroff.
" Nicañor Fernandez
" C. Santa Maria.
GENERAL MANAGER.
Sr. Dn. Pedro S. Lamas.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATE.
Sr. Ln. Hilario. Medrano.

AGENTS.
Argentine Republic.
Dn. Emilio Lahette.
Mr. Frederick Denehy,

Uruguay Republic.
Dn. Victorio Raggio.

Empire of Brazil.
Sr. Comendador.
Dn. Manuel Calbo.

BANKING OFFICES
213½ —PIEDAD—213½
Buenos Ayres.

The objects of the Company are mutual.

Each Shareholder of the two or ten patacon notes has a share in the drawings which take place in June and December, semi-annually. The holder of one hundred patacons in notes is entitled to a Bond with quarterly interest coupons the interest on said Bonds being 10 per cent. per annum.

All funds received on sale of Tickets, Bonds, &c. are invested in mortgages on real estate and chattels, and the vouchers of same lodged in the Provincial Treasury under the special charge of the Government delegate, appointed to inspect the affairs of the Company.

The Popular Argentina gives the following securities:—

1st. Administrative and guarantee capital $600,000, besides a reserve fund to be formed of $50,000, afterwards to be increased to $100,000.

2nd, Invention of all the capital in documents secured by mortgages on property or loans on stock.

3rd. Deposition of these documents in the office of the Treasury of Buenos Ayres.

4th. Intervention in and fiscalization of all the operations of the Company, effected by a Board of Directors chosen yearly by the subscribers themselves.

Every half year reports are published of the tate of the Company's affairs.

Circulars and pamphlets, with the fullest particulars respecting this company can be had on application at the Banking Office, 213½ Calle Piedad, Buenos Ayres.

Imperial Fire Insurance
COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established 1803.
CAPITAL:
£1,600,000 Sterling.

The undersigned are duly authorised to transact a General Fire Insurance Business in this country.

The reputation and standing which this Company has secured during the sixty-six years it has transacted Business throughout the world, together with the large and undoubted security which is offered for all its obligations, will, it is hoped, secure for it a share of the public patronage.

The most liberal rates offered, and Losses adusted without reference to the Head Office.

MANTELS AND PFEIFFER,
Agents,
19—CALLE CHACABUCO—21
t 176,xp,seppd6

The Family Grocery
STORE,
60—CALLE SAN MARTIN—60
(Opposite the Provincial Bank.)

The great er part of our Stock is renewed semi-monthly by importations, direct per Steamer especially for this Establishment.

Every Article warranted.
xp ept.

GOVERNMENT MORTGAGE BANK

Offices—111 CALLE SAN MARTIN.

This Bank will be open to the Public on all business days from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

It advances on real estate to be repaid at long dates.

It pays Mortgage Certificates (Cedulas Hipotecarios) for the amount of the loan it advances, which bear an interest equal to that collected by the Bank.

The value of property offered in mortgage shall not be under two thousand patacons, nor the loan be less than 500 fuertes.

No loan can exceed half the value of the property mortgaged.

The Mortgagor shall bind himself to pay an annual sum so long as the mortgage lasts, said sum to represent the interest on the sum lent the amortization fund and commission to the Bank. This yearly sum shall be paid quarterly or half-yearly.

Series A—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 20 years 117 days, 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series B—Quarterly.

Mortgage for 27 years 270 days; 8 per cent. interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series C—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 20 years 190 days; 8 per cent. interest, 2 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent. commission.

Series D—Half-yearly.

Mortgage for 28 years 5 days; 8 per cent interest, 1 per cent. amortization, and 1 per cent commission.

Upon the full payment of the yearly sums stipulated in the Mortgage, both property and Mortgagor shall be freed from all further obligation.

The Mortgagor shall be at liberty to anticipate the payments and to discharge the mortgage, all or in part.

Applications for mortgages must be made in writing, specifying the property offered, accompanied by the title deeds, the receipts of the Contribucion Directa tax, and setting forth that the property is free from all incumbrance, or if not the incumbrance that exists thereon, and which is to be paid off by the mortgage. The Secretary of the bank will supply applicants with the forms necessary as also the tables for amortization.

Quarterly mortgagers shall pay from 8th to 15th of each January, April, July and October, and half yearly mortgagors shall pay between the 8th and 15th of each January and July.

With the amortization fund, mortgage certificates (cedulas) shall be redeemed at par by quarterly and half yearly drawings.

The mortgage Bank pays the interest on the quarterly cedulas or mortgage certificates between the 31st December and 6th January, the 31st March and 6th April, the 30th June and 6th July, the 30th September and 6th October every year, and on the half yearly cedulas from the 31st December to 6th January, and from 30th June to 6th July.

The Mortgage Bank can act between the capitalist and mortgagor, free of charge in the way of realizing the cedulas, and for this purpose will receive deposits without interest, which will receive a preference, and which sums will be deposited in the Provincial Bank.

On and after the 15th February 1872 the Mortgage Bank will be open to the public.

Jose M. La Fuente,
Secretary.

111—CALLE SAN MARTIN—111
1—xp f7

London, Belgium, Brazil
AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMSHIPS.

UNDER POSTAL CONTRACT WITH THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT.

The names of the Steamers are as follow:
BONITA—GALATEA—LACYDON, ARIADNE—EVORA.

This Company will despatch a Steamer with Mails every Month for Rio Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres,
From London, 27th; Antwerp, 1st; Falmouth, 3rd.
From Buenos Ayres, on the 22d, to Falmouth Antwerp, and London,
Calling at Montevideo.

Passengers, Parcels, and Specie will be landed at Falmouth, and forwarded to London by a special arrangement with the Great Western Railway Company.

Cargo will be received on board, 48 hours after arrival at this port, for London and the Continent, at through rates.

Passage money to Falmouth £35; to Antwerp, £35; to Rio Janeiro, $50 Pats. Freight or Specie one-half per cent. payable here.

ALTERATION IN DAY OF SAILING:
These Steamers will in future sail from this Port on the 22d of each month.

The LACYDON,
Is the Steamer for the 22d of JUNE.
☞ All LETTERS must be taken to the Post-office.
For further particulars apply to the Agents,
WOODGATE BROTHERS, Shipbrokers,
36 Calle San Martin.
cj—mh27

The River Parana
STEAMSHIP COMPANY (LIMITED)

This Company will despatch a Steamer every Month from Liverpool, for Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario.

The S.S. SEVERN,
90, A I, at Lloyd's
1291 Tons,
Is now in the River, and will be despatched
FOR
ANTWERP
AND
LIVERPOOL,
On MONDAY, JUNE 10,
Calling at MONTEVIDEO.

The fine Steamer
OLGA,
Will be the next Steamer to follow the SEVERN.

These Steamers are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, Messrs. C J. SHAW and CO.;
Or to the Brokers,
WOODGATE, Brothers, 36 Calle San Martin.
cj—78 je7

DONALDSON, BROTHERS',
Clyde Line of Steamers
TO
BRAZIL AND THE RIVER PLATE.

ASTARTE	— 1360	Tons Reg.—Captain		Marr.
MARINI	— 1361	"	"	Gibb.
COLINA	— 2000	"	"	Building.
CYRILE	— 2000	"	"	"

Calling at SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers, Specie, and Parcels.

The first-class and full-powered Steamer
ASTARTE,
A 100—Highest Class in Lloyd's,
Is the next of this Company's Steamers which leaves this Port,
Is now due, and will be despatched shortly.

These Steamers have been especially built for the trade, and are fitted with every modern improvement, and have accommodation of the best description for Cabin Passengers.
Carrying also Surgeons and Stewardesses.

For further particulars apply to the Agents WOODGATE, Brothers, Shipbrokers,
No. 36 Calle San Martin.
cj—je7

FRANCO-PLATENSE BANK.

BRANCH OFFICES,

G. STUMP.

87—Calle Cangallo—87

It advances Money on Public Funds.

It receives Money at Interest for fixed periods and in Account Current.

It issues Bills of Exchange and Circular Notes on Paris, Bordeaux, Marseilles, Bayonne, Pau, London, Genoa, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Vienna New York, Philadelphia and Montevideo.

RATES OF INTEREST.

THE BANK PAYS:—

1. For balances against in Account Current	4 to 7	p%	
2. " Sums on Call with Cheque..	3	"	
3. " Deposits at 15 Days.....	5	"	
4. " " 1 month	6	"	
5. " " 2 to 3 months	8	"	
6. " " 4 to 6 "	9	"	
7. 7 to 12 "	10	"	

CHARGES

For Balances in Account Current, 12 per cen per annum.

Bills and Pagarés discounted at conventional rates.

G. STUMP.

DAVID FLEMMING
[VIDAL, Successor.]

No. 64 CALLE VICTORIA,
(Recoba Nueva.)

A large and varied supply of Ladies and Gentlemens' Boots and Shoes, just received from England.

N.B. Boots repaired and made like new, at the most moderate terms. cj—191 1m 20

MACLEAN & CO,
SHIPBROKERS
And
GENERAL CUSTOM-HOUSE AGENTS,
4—CALLE RECONQUISTA—4
Buenos Ayres.

John Walker
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97
(Corner of Moreno.)

GUINNESS'S CELEBRATED STOUT,
PALE ALES, &c.
97——CALLE DEFENSA——97

ALL PARTIES

Indebted to the late Firm of Barry and Walker, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts without further delay.

JOHN WALKER,
97——Calle Defensa——97
cj—146 xp a27

P.S.N.C.

Pacific Steam Navigation
COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND VALPARAISO LINE.

EXTENSION TO CALAO.

Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro in..	21 days.
Liverpool to Montevideo	26 "
Liverpool to Valparaiso.....	38 "

The Company's Steamers are appointed to sail from Montevideo for Liverpool and intermediate ports,

On the 12th and 27th of every MONTH,

And for Valparaiso on the 8th and 25th of every MONTH,

[With some slight deviations, of which due Notice will be given], carrying Mails, under Contract with her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General.

The Ports of Call are, sailing from Liverpool—
BORDEAUX,
SANTANDER,
LISBON,
RIO DE JANEYRO,
MONTEVIDEO,
SANDY POINT,
VALPARAISO,
ARICA,
ISLAY.
CALLAO.

SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

The Royal Mail Steamship
YORUBA,
2,000 Tons, and 400 Horse Power,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 11th of June, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 12th.

The Royal Mail Steamship
PATAGONIA,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Valparaiso, on the 26th of June, to sail for Liverpool and intermediate ports, on the 27th.

SAILINGS FOR WEST COAST:

The Royal Mail Steamship
ARAUCANIA,
Is expected at Montevideo, from Liverpool, on the 8th June, and will sail a few hours after arrival for Callao and intermediate ports.

The Royal Mail Steamship
LUSITANIA,
Is expected at Montevideo from Liverpool, on the 24th June, and will sail on the 26th for Callao and intermediate ports, and will sail a few hours after.

Table Wine is supplied by the Company to 1st, 2d, and 3d class passengers.

None of the above Steamers will leave Montevideo before seven hours after their arrival Return Tickets [not transferable] available for Twelve Calendar months, from date of issue, are issued to First-class Passengers and their servants accompanying them, at a reduction of 25 per cent. on total passage money.

Outside Berths, £6 extra.

For further particulars apply to the Agents
YARROW, HETT, and CO.,
63——CALLE RECONQUISTA——63
BUENOS AYRES.
cj—my4

THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital:
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

In addition to the unlimited liability of upwards of One Thousand proprietors, the Company has

INVESTED FUNDS
to the extent of £3,680,615 sterling, and an
ANNUAL REVENUE
of £1,347,146 sterling.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to effect Insurances against losses by Fire on Buildings, and Merchandise in Private Stores, Customhouse Proper and Bonded Stores; also on Private Dwellings and Quinta House, in or out of the City, at favorable rates.

Settlements for losses arranged here by the Agents under a Power of Attorney, without reference to the head office.

Apply between Eleven and Three daily, to
F. NEILD and CO.,
164 Calle Piedad.
308 xp

New Advertisements.

THOUSANDS of wealthy suffrers, who are surrounded with every luxury, would exchange conditions with the robust sons and daughters of labor who minister to their wants. Of what use are riches to the victim of scrofula, of chronic liver disease, or of any of those external disorders which keep the flesh and the temper in a continual state of irritation? None whatever. Sweep away these tormenting maladies, then, with Bristol's Sarsaparilla. Nothing can be easier. The antidote is agreeable—the relief certain, rapid, and permanent. No taint in the blood can resist the purifying operation of this infallible vegetable disinfectant. cj—jp9

TEATRO COLON

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANA.

12ª Funcion de la 2ª temporada.

EL DOMINGO, 9 DE JUNIO, 1872.

RIGOLETTO.

Por el Sr. Lelmi la Sra. Piccioli y demas artistas.

PASO DOBLE.

OTRA.

13ª Funcion de la 2ª temporada.

EL LUNES 10 DE JUNIO.

RUY BLAS.

Opera Nueve del Maestro MARCHETTI.

| cj | A las 8

TEATRO DE LA OPERA.

COMPANIA LIRICA ITALIANI

9ª Funcion de la temporada.

DOMINGO 9 DE JUNIO, 1872.

NORMA.

PRECIOS.

Palcos	$250
Tertulias	50
Lunetas	25
Cazuela	15
Entrada General	25
Id de Cazuela	15

| cj | A las 8 en punto

Theatre Franco Argentin

DIMANCHE 9 JUNIN.

PIERRE LE NOIR
OU DES
CHAUFFEURS.

| cj | A 8 heures.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

MESSRS. LAMPORT AND HOLT'S LINE.

The Royal Mail Steamship
OLBERS,
2169 Tons,
HAIRBY, Commander,
Will be despatched for
ANTWERP
And
LIVERPOOL,
(Via Montevideo, and Brazil,)
(Landing Passengers, Mails, Specie, Parcels, &c., at Southampton.)
on
SUNDAY, 9th JUNE,

The Steamship
LAPLACE,
1194 Tons,
STACK, Commander,
Will be despatched from Rosario on the 18th June, from San Nicolas on the 20th, and from
THIS PORT,
On
The 25th of JUNE,
For
ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL,
(Landing Passengers, Parcels, Specie, &c., at Southampton.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon on the day of sailing. Parcels and specie (freight on latter ½ per cent.) at the Agent's Office on same day.

These steamers have excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carry Surgeons and Stewardesses.

Table Wines supplied gratis to all Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

Liverpool, first-class	£32 ster.
Antwerp	35 "
Rio Janeiro	f. 50 "
Liverpool, 2d class	£15 "
Antwerp	17 10 "
Rio Janeiro	f. 50 "

First-class Return Tickets to Liverpool, with a reduction of 25 per cent, issued, available for Twelve Months.

PRE-PAID PASSAGES

Are issued to parties wishing to bring out their friends from England, at the following rates:

1st Class	£35 ster.
3d do	14 "

Apply to the Agents,
HENRY A. GREEN and CO.:
or to the Brokers,
GREEN, LE ROSSIGNOL and CO.,
62 and 64 Reconquista.
cj—64 20p je9

LIBRERIA EUROPEA

JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT,

Appointed as General Agents in the River Plate for several of the leading London papers, such as The Illustrated London News, The Graphic, Punch, The European Mail, The London Journals The Family Herald &c. Receive by all the Mails extra supply of these and other English and Irish Periodicals, to which they receive subscriptions on moderate terms, guaranteeing the utmost exactitude and speed in delivery of same.

NO SINGLE NUMBERS SOLD.

Orders for all books published in Europe are carefully attended to and speedily executed.
178—CALLE FLORIDA—178
Buenos Ayres,
and
152—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—152
Montevideo. | cj |

BRITISH ESPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

FLORES.

THERE will be Divine Service every Sunday at Three o'Clock until further notice.
cj—je9

BOOKS—BOOKS.

READY MONEY—READY MONEY

WANTED to purchase, all sorts of Books, in English, Spanish, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, Latin, Greek, &c.
103—POTOSI—103
cj—73 3p je9

TO LET, a comfortable House (altos), with nine rooms and a kitchen. Apply at No. 295 Calle Temple, half a square from the Plaza Parque. cj—70 8p je9

WANTED, a female Servant. Apply at No 478 Calle Suipacha cj—68 3pje9

WANTS a situation, a good, steady Man Has good recommendations. Apply by letter to G. W., at the Office of the Standard.
cj—72 3p je9

NOTICE.

The American Brigantine,
"RUSH"
Captain, JAMES G. EVANS.
Will leave this port on or about Thursday, June 15th, taking passengers and cargo for the Rio Negro and Chuput Colony.
For particulars apply to,
McDOUGALL & WILSON,
45 and 46 Paseo de Julio.
1..66 6p j9

TO FLOCKMASTERS.

A PERSON having some fine land in the Partido Junin (permanent water) would rent same on halves to anyone putting the stock, say 2,500 sheep. Apply to A. Bulrich and Co. San Martin 118, or Juan Narbando, in Junin.
1..69 8p j2

AL COMERCIO.

SEGUN mutuo y amigable convenio el señor Don H. H. Schlieper ha dejado en esta fecha de ser socio de la casa que gira en esta plaza bajo la razon social de Schlieper Fischer & Cia, quedando con el activo y pasivo de ella Don German Schlieper y D. Guillermo Schlieper, quienes continuan los mismos negocios sin alteracion ninguna.
B. Ayres, 1° de Junio de 1872.
SCHLIEPER FISCHER & CO.
1..65 3p j9

Dr. Conyngham

Has changed his
CONSULTING HOURS.
From henceforward they will be
FROM 12 TO 2.
Calle Reconquista No. 35.
1 | 77 6p j9

PIANO FOR $2,800 DOLLARS.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, one of COLLARD'S Patent, in excellent condition; likewise a first-rate Sewing Machine.
Apply, from 4 to 7 p.m., at Calle Mejico, No. 308, corner of Salta.
h..71 3p j9

MUCAMA INGLESA.

SE precisa una. Calle Balcarse 16; se le dara un buen trato. Buen sueldo,
h..74 3p j 9

WANTED, by an English Family at Montevideo, an experienced Nurse, also a good Woman Cook.
Apply at 92 Calle Rivadavia, between 12 and 4 on Monday and Tuesday.
h..76 6 p j 9

AUCTION

THE BEST
Household Furniture.

Adolfo Bulrich y Co.

Have instructions to dispose of, in Public Auction,
On FRIDAY, 15th Inst.,
At 11½ a.m.
The entire Furniture of the family residence of the late Don Eduardo Lumb,
CALLE FLORIDA, No. 22,
(Altos.)

SALA & ANTE-SALA—Two splendid sets of walnut and colored silk, comprising sofa, 2 arm-chairs, 12 chairs, 5 pairs curtains (bordered muslin) 2 grand Chiffoniers, a rich Brussels carpet, new.
STUDIO—A richly wrought mahogany desk, large pier glass with gilt frame, fine fire-grate, irons and fender, carpeting and curtains to match Sala.
DORMITORY—A double iron bedstead with matrass and pallias, a mahogany lavatory with glass and marble slab, toilet tables with glass, twelve chairs, one arm do, walnut.
" No. 2—Bedstead and Bedding, 2 fine rosewood wardrobes, dressing-table chairs, &c., also some rich Brussels carpeting.
DRESSING-ROOM—Dressing-table, chairs, china sets, &c. There are besides four other chambers all equally well fitted up.
DINING-ROOMS—A large oak dining table for 24 covers, a splendid sideboard with glass (2½ x 1 yds.), one and a half-dozen chairs with colored seats and linen covers, 2 chairs (Voltaire,) one pier glass, chandelier, electro-plate services, crystal do, Brussels carpets, &c.
ANTEROOM—A mahogany and oak sideboard, mahogany tables, an ice cupboard.
COURT-YARD—Washing-machine, &c.
h..03 15p j 9

Northern Railway.

NOTICE.

From Monday the 10th June enclusive the 7.5 p.m. train from 25 de Mayo to Belgrano; and the 7.50 p.m. train from Belgrano to 25 de Mayo will be discontinued.
HENRY CRABTREE.
Retiro, June 8, 1872.
1..79 3p j9

NOTICE.

THE Rio Uruguay leaves this port, for Montevideo, on Monday 10th June at 5 o'clock p.m., taking passengers to meet the P.S.N.C steamer Yoruba, for Liverpool and intermediate ports,
1 | 78 3p j9

TO BE OPENED.

ON Monday the 10th June, an English Board and Lodging House; also Washing and Ironing, all on the most moderate terms, at 400 Calle Temple. Proprietors Miss Gillon and Miss Walsh.
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PROFESOR Interno de Ingles, conociendo bien el Español, se necesita uno en el Licio Anglo Frances, 327 Potosi.
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A NOVELTY.

Combining Securiy and Convenience.

A PATENT ALARM MONEY DRAWER.

With bell set on a combination of five keys in such way that the person having the right to open the drawer does it easily and noiselessly without key, but if one who does not know the the combinations attempts to open it,
A LOUD ALARM IS RUNG.
The compartments of the drawer are adapted specially to the size of the various denominations of the Provincial currency, with cups for gold of various denominations.
These drawers are sold at wholesale, or are set up singly in any part of the city of Buenos Ayres, ready for use, without extra charge,
They are smaller than the drawer in common use, made of black walnut and oak, and can be attached to any counter in five minutes.

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Pectoral Syrup.

This is the best Pectoral Syrup known for curing Coughs; as it facilitates the expectoration, softening the dry cough and catarrh, relieving the pain and producing instantaneous relief.

DOSES.

For Children of 1 to 2 years old, half a teaspoonful.
Do. 3 to 12 years old, a tea-spoonful.
For persons of 12 years and upwards, a dessert-spoonful
These to be taken three or four times a day, according to the violence of the Cough.

Sold only by
CRANWELL & MURRAY,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
66——Calle Reconquista——66
BUENOS AIRES.
Established 1828.
h..76 1 m j 9

LETTERS.

C. Edgar, J. Nock, Collins 2, Wigan Stoate Arthur Skinner, John Hay, George Atkinson Anne Murphy. Margaret Nannery, E. D Graham, M'Garry, Mrs. Walter, Edwardes.

The Standard.

"Nec fidei sed cum nil vereri non audeam dicere." CICERO.

SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1872.

The Neva's Mails.

Yesterday morning the Neva entered port; a small steamer was despatched from the mole-head at daylight, but the mails and specie did not come ashore until 1 o'clock p.m., owing to the monstrous delays of fumigation.

The following is the passenger list:—

ARRIVALS PER R.M.S.S. NEVA.

Mr W Moll Mr Martindale, Mrs Martindale, two daughters, three sons and infant, Mr and Mrs Trevenen, Mr and Mrs Bradshaw, Miss Bradshaw and servant, Mr Arthur Fox, Mr J Amadeo, Mr and Mrs Human, Mrs T Simons, Mrs Molina and infant, Messrs Prince, Aspinall, C L Olivier, Maltby, Mrs Trellis, Mr Price, Mr P W Giles Mrs Sarah Easton, Messrs Arthur Billinghurst, J Pitzler, Arthur Drew, Enrique Newman, J G Kincaid, Edwards, Dowler, J Pugh, E Buckland, Mr and Mrs B Perez, Mr and Mrs Macins, child and two servants, Messrs C Bastenecie, M Vasquez Costa, Richard Gonzalez, M G Batti. Total, 66.

Hernani, May 8th, 2.25 p.m.

The Spanish communications being interrupted, I have been obliged to come here to telegraph.

The Carlist movement is declining. Marshal Serrano is in active pursuit of the routed bands.

Seven hundred and fifty prisoners taken at Oroquieta have arrived at Pamplona.

The Pretender has made good his escape.

Madrid is tranquil.

The King has sent a letter of thanks to General Moriones.

Changes in the Cabinet are expected.

Paris, May 8th., evening.

The Legitimist papers deny that the defeat of Don Carlos at Oroquieta was in any way decisive, the Carlists never intended to give battle, but were surprised, and a portion of them captured. The Duchess of Madrid has received a letter from Don Carlos, dated the 6th, stating that the prospects were excellent. He could announce good news, but refrained, from prudential reasons.

Elio is the Carlist leader in Navarre, and Tristany is organizing the Carlists in Catalonia and Maestrazzo.

10.25 p. m.

General Chanzy, as President of the Left Centre, has delivered a speech at a meeting of that party, in which he declared the object of the Left Centre to be the organization of the country by liberal institutions and a loyal trial of a Conservative Republic, the definite constitution of the country being reserved.

Marshal Bazaine constituted himself a prisoner at Versailles at midnight last night. He will inhabit a small house near the prison of St. Pierre in charge of Colonel Gaillard, Director of Military Justice. The Court-Martial will be held in the Salle des Batailles of the Palace of Versailles.

Berlin, May 8, evening.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of this evening points out that the mission of Cardinal Prince Hohenlohe, as representative of Germany at the Papal Court, having been decided upon as a conciliatory step, and as initiating mutual confidence, the Imperial Government would with regret regard the Pope's declining the nomination as a token that mutual friendly relations are not valued equally highly at Rome.

The Emperor proceeds to Ems earlier than usual this year.

The news is confirmed that Prince Bismarck, on account of ill-health, proposes taking leave of absence for a period of several months as soon as the most urgent affairs of the Empire admit.

Constantinople, May 7.

The Sultan visited Queen Olga of Wurtemberg at the Russian Embassy to-day. In the afternoon the Queen, with her niece, the Grand Duchess, and accompanied by her suite and the wife of General Inatieff, visited the Sultana Valide. Her Majesty will proceed to Athens on Friday.

The Archduke Charles has left for Broussa.

Madras, May 8.

During the recent cyclone 13 Europeans lost their lives.

Rome, May 8.

The Burmese Embasy, which is shortly expected to arrive at Brindisi, will be solemnly received by the King at Naples.

New York, May 8.

Commercial intelligence. Closing prices—

Gold closed at 114⅛; the highest quotation during the day was 114⅛; the lowest, 113½.

Sterling exchange on London, 109⅝.

Five-twenty United States Bonds, 1865, 113¾; ditto, 1867, 115⅝; five per Cent. Funded Loan, 1871, 111⅜.

Constantinople, May 7.

The Ottoman troops have taken possession of Sana, a strong town in Arabia.

Bombay, May 8.

In the recent floods in Vellore 1,000 lives are supposed to have been lost. 12,000 persons are houseless and 3,000 destitute. 40 tanks have burst.

Washington, May 7.

The Tariff Bill has been defeated in the House of Representatives.

Ottawa, May 7.

In consequence of the action of the United States' Congress, the Dominion Government proposes to abolish the Canadian duties on tea and coffee from the 1st of July.

A resolution, condemning the withdrawal of the Fenian Raid Claims by Great Britain, has been defeated by a large majority in the Canadian House of Commons, an amendment being adopted in its stead declaring it inexpedient to discuss the question in the present state of the relations between Canada and Great Britain.

OUR NEW COLONY.

The new Colony of Elmina and Dutch Guinea has been formally transferred to the British Crown, in terms of the Royal Convention ratified at the Hague on the 17th of February last. The ceremony was observed on the 6th ult. with considerable military display. Governor Pope Hennessy, the Administrator-in-Chief and representative of Her Majesty on the West African Settlement, with other officials were conveyed from Cape Coast Castle to Elmina in the Governor's yacht, the Sherbro, accompanied by her Majesty's ship Rattlesnaks, Commodore Commerell, her Majesty's ship Seagull, and the Colonial steamer Nellie. As soon as the ships anchored, marines and blue-jackets from the Rattlesnake and Seagull, to the number of about 120 men, were landed, as also some 60 men of the 2nd West India Regiment. The Governor-in-Chief arrived in his steam launch at half past 1 precisely, and was received with a salute of 17 guns. The Administrator of the Gold Coast, Mr. Usher, accompanied by the Chief Magistrate, the Colonial Secretary, and his private secretary, went on shore immediately after, and a procession was formed, preceded by the band of her Majesty's ship Rattlesnake. An immense crowd followed, and it was with great difficulty that the Dutch marines and soldiers could keep the mob from filling the Castle to overflowing. Various preliminaries having been arranged there, the two Governors, attended by their respective suites, and accompanied by the troops, proceeded to the Flagstaff, where the English flag was hoisted—the Rattlesnake saluting with 101 guns.

The King of Elmina and the chiefs of the various tribes of the country were present, and the treaty was read and interpreted to them by Governor Ferguson. He, in their presence, handed Governor Hennessy an ancient gold and ivory báton, which belonged to the famous Admiral de Ruyter, and they expressed, as they had done on a previous occasion, their full approval of the transaction. The salutes being over, and the chiefs and their followers having retired, the English and Dutch Governors, with their suites, repaired to the dining hall of the Castle, when the healths of the Sovereigns of the two nations were proposed and duly responded to.

One advantage we shall gain by acquiring the colony is a new tariff which Governor Hennessy has prepared for the British coast of Africa. It will sweep away the whole of the 'ad valorem' duties which till now have caused so much trouble. Hitherto, every article imported into Elmina has been taxed, but a few days after the annexation of the colony to England all the duties were to be removed, except those on spirits, tobacco, and gunpowder. A small tax was to be imposed upon spirits, which it was expected would make up for the loss of revenue on food, clothes, &c., and it was hoped that the new tariff would lead to a considerable increase of revenue.

LATEST FROM CHILE.

EXTRADITION OF GUAYAMA'S FOLLOWERS.

DEPARTURE OF PROFESSOR AGASSIZ.

Valparaiso, May 16th.

The Argentine Minister, D. Felix Frias, having demanded the extradition of 7 bandits belonging to Guayama's gang, who had robbed and murdered several persons near Mendoza, and plundered Mr. Benjamin Bates besides sacking the Juzgado, the Chilian tribunals placed these scoundrels on their trial last week, viz. Rosario Lopez, Manuel Aguero, Gumecindo Carmona, Rosa Bustos, Juan M. Pereyra, Juan Benicio and Pio Quinto Molina, when it appeared that the case was made out against all except Carmona, who claimed that he was a Chilian citizen and wished to be tried by the laws of his own country: the Tribunal, therefore, decided that the others should be at once handed over to Mr. Frias, to be sent to B. Ayres for trial.

All the papers are full of articles on the want of security for life and property in the rural districts, and it is proposed to form a Guardia Urbana as in Spain, to make patrols on all the highroads. Mr. Vicuña, McKenna is introducing many reforms for the repression of crime and surveillance of noted criminals; he causes them all to be photographed, and copies hung up at each Comisaria, so that the police can always have an eye on them. The vagrant boys in all the large towns are now taken by the police and put on board war-steamers as apprentices. The Government is so anxious to get up a good navy that 8 officers have been this week sent to serve in foreign vessels, three aboard H. M. S. Scylla and Zealous, as many in the French ship Flore, and 2 in a U. States war-steamer.

A Board of Health has been at last formed, which will be of great importance: the members will comprise 5 doctors, 2 apothecaries, 2 engineers, and 5 civilians. There are in the small-pox lazzarettos 63 patients at Valparaiso and 202 at Santiago. A vote of thanks has been passed to the French Sisters of Charity for their pious labors.

A handsome People's Park is to be formed at Sta. Lucia, with waterworks, statuary &c.

The inauguration of O'Higgins' equestrian statue, which was postponed owing to the rain, promises to be a grand affair. Mr. Frias is prevented by illness from attending, but Don Santigo Estrada promises to make a speech on the part of the Argentine Republic and legation.

Dr. Lopez Netto of Brazil has been made Honorary Doctor of Laws of the University of Chile.

Pére Dallet, the French missionary, has been notified by the police that he cannot collect subscriptions any longer unless he wears the badge of mendicant prescribed by law.

All hope is abandoned of saving the steamer Valparaiso, which was being towed off the rocks when her back broke and she went down.

A committee has been formed to bring Francisco Bilbao's remains from B. Ayres.

Mr. Lomax has opened an English school for girls at Santiago.

A paper-factory is about to be established at this port by the editors of the *Mercurio*. A machine weighing 250 tons and measuring 80 feet in length has just been made for them by Messrs. Chantrenne of Nivelles: it will turn out paper 60 inches wide.

The Hassler with Professor Agassiz on board sailed yesterday.

THE BRAZILIAN QUESTION.

(From the 'Opinion.')

A profound sensation has been caused in Brazil by the law of the Argentine Congress to send to Europe for ironclads and heavy artillery, which has been interpreted as a preparation for war, although we are far from such an intention. Nothing short of an aggression by Brazil or a trampling on our rights could induce us to break in on the tranquillity we enjoy, so necessary for the progress of the nation. Let not our neighbours take alarm needlessly; the Argentine Republic will always proceed in good faith, and never adopt a policy of chicanery or subterfuge. Is it possible that Brazil can have a dread of this Republic, all unarmed as she is? Surely it is not because we wish to get up a little fleet of our own that the Brazilians are disturbed with anxiety. The *Diario do Rio Janeiro*, in an article headed 'Argentine Policy,' has the following erroneous remarks—

"The secret intention of our neighbours is leaking out through the policy of the Cabinet. The steamer that has just arrived from the River Plate brings such important news that we can neither make room for the same in our columns, nor comment as fully on the matter as the case requires. We have never concealed from our readers the unjust attacks by the Buenos Ayres journals upon Brazil, and we cannot now throw dust in their eyes by suppressing intelligence which threatens to affect the future of the Empire.

"It has been asserted by several papers, without contradiction, that in a recent Cabinet-meeting held in the office of the Minister of Agriculture it was the opinion of the President of Council that we should be forced into a war with the River Plate before three months. Although these alarming rumours ceased for an interval the news now to hand seems to confirm the views of the President of Council. Our readers will be able to judge for themselves by studying the matter as it stands.

"The Argentine Republic, owing to its peculiar circumstances and organization, as well as the federal form of its military arrangement and the condition of its finances, has never attempted to reform its army and navy so as to place them on a footing similar to European powers. Moreover she went all through the Paraguayan war without any endeavour of the kind. What cause, therefore, to hurry on at present a measure which was laid aside in 1867? Is it not part and parcel of the news recently published about fortifications in Martin Garcia?

"The Senator who urged a measure so rapidly through Congress was our old friend Gen. Mitre, who honored us with a visit not long ago which gave rise to much rumour and speculation. Even yet we are ignorant of the chief cause of his journey, which some people thought had a close resemblance to those visits of Prussian officers to French cities before the war of 1871. It is true that the General, in his speech in the Senate, while urging the measure on their patriotism, expressed the cordial feelings of amity towards Brazil. But when Senator Araoz asked what object there was in spending so much money on armaments when the Republic was at peace with all her neighbours, the only reply of the General was, a repetition of friendly sentiments in the most brilliant form of oratory and an energetic appeal to the House to pass the bill at once.

"We could wish to believe more in General Mitre's pacific promises than in the apprehension of our own Cabinet, but it is our duty to put the people of Brazil on their guard. How often does it happen that when Ministers want to cover political errors they plunge their country suddenly into a war with some foreign power?

"Happily we have in Brazil an energetic Cabinet, under the leadership of a premier who is well up in River Plate politics and will not allow us to be caught napping as when the Paraguayan war broke out.

"Moreover the present Cabinet possesses the entire confidence of the Emperor, and although it found itself outvoted in the Chambers and opposed by the weight of public opinion, still it can count on great strength the moment our national dignity is at stake in external questions.

"In view of the attitude of affairs in the River Plate we trust that our Cabinet will have the energy in time to check the warlike caprices of our neighbours. Then we shall have an unanimous vote of applause for the pluck and patriotism of our Cabinet Ministers, the more so that the sequel confirms the apprehensions of the President of the Council.',

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The ss. Olbers, Captain Hairby, sails this afternoon. She takes a very heavy mail, owing to there having been no packet for France on the 30th. Our Packet Edition is on sale to-day till half-past eleven o'clock, at which hour the Capitania mail bag closes.

The Neva's mails were delivered yesterday evening, also papers from Montevideo. The war rumours have given a considerable impetus to speculative trade at the Mount, particularly in sugar and coffee.

We have received an answer for "W. C. H." on the necessary formalities for entering the Argentine navy. This service is evidently on the look up, now that it is on the look-out for ironclads, 600-pounders, etc.

A travelling subscriber writes to us from Cordoba to state that the place looks improved since he was there last, but when that was he does not say. The only news is that the band plays every day in the Plaza, and the attendance at the churches is fully up to the average. No news is often good news.

We salute Mr. Demarchi, one of our oldest foreign residents, on his return to the Plate. This gentleman, if we remember aright, was very active in promoting subscriptions in Italy for the yellow fever sufferers last year.

Any person travelling to or from Flores by the tramway may see, on week days, an old man ploughing in a large field by the highroad, opposite Sr. Basualdo's quinta. It may interest the public to learn that the old gentleman in question has been offered four millions currency, or £32,000, for said field, and has refused it.

Solomon and the gong had a holiday yesterday, no additional deaths being reported from the newspaper epidemic, though rumors of fresh cases were rife. The disease is spreading to rural districts and the provinces.

From Parana we learn that at the Corpus Christi procession there the Port Captain had to supply a naval guard of honor, vice the usual military one, which had no clothes at the moment.

Advices from Rosario announce universal satisfaction at the reopening in Congress of the eternal Capital question. The feeling, however, is dashed with more than a suspicion that, no matter what place the 'collective wisdom' may decide on moving to, a veto awaits it. So say all here. Otard & Dupuis are becoming prodigious favorites in Rosario; so is Madlle. Arsene at the Alcazar, who gives 'Los Besos', every night to overflowing audiences. We have assisted at this comedy once or twice in our lives, and found it pleasant.

The postal service between Catamarca and Linogasta has been in an uncommonly bad way. Things were quite at sixes and sevens when, by good fortune, the Postmaster-General fell across Mr. Moses O'Mill, a distinguished countryman of oars, and asked him to help the Department. Moses declared the affair a mere 'Jack Robinson' business, and we now find that he has settled it by establishing a horse post on the road in question, and which has been at work since the 1st of May. Moses, you're a trump! Postage stamps will soon be at a premium in your part of the country!

News from Santa Fe announce the probable resignation of three more members of the provincial Chamber of Deputies. That house must now be reduced to very near Zero, and new elections must be held. The unpopularity of the Governor is the main cause of this Legislative break down.

A new paper called the *Autograph* has been started in Paris. In each number it reads and explains the characters of some great men by their handwriting. His ex-Majesty Napoleon the Third and his beautiful wife. His Holiness the Pope, and M. Thiers, have already been put through the fire. The editor, a famous 'abbe,' is evidently a first-rate hand at telling things after they occur; he describes his subjects by their past careers, not by their handwriting. We knew a countryman once who could tell a man's character by what he preferred for breakfast, and what he didn't like for dinner.

Respecting the case of our 'fat friend' Tichborne, we have the following by the *Neva*:—"There are whispers of some evidence held in reserve that will convince the most incredulous. Such is the account of the quarrel between the claimant and his wife (which I should rather be excused from going into), and her reported readiness to go on the stand and swear that he is not Tichborne but Castro. And such is the story of the quarrel between the claimant and his brother, who had at first been a party to the conspiracy, but who thought he did not get his proper share of the good things going, and so, in a fit of virtuous disgust, will make a clean breast of the whole matter. Of one thing we may be pretty sure, that, if there has been a conspiracy, some one of the parties to it will 'split' upon his confederates. The fortunes of the chief actor in it are at their ebb, and as there is nothing more to be got by lying, those who abetted him will forsake him readily enough under a prosecution for perjury."

Our American exchanges per Neva bring the following, which is important:—

"Sir Edward Thornton, Her Majesty's Minister, attended the anniversary dinner given by the St. George's Society in New York on the evening of April 23, and made a speech, in the course of which he alluded to the present phase of the Alabama controversy. He said he had been much gratified by having the honour of being one of the signers of the Treaty of Washington, and he had the firmest faith in the principle of arbitration. This faith he still held. He believed that no one supposed the British Joint High Commissioners had any idea—the slightest idea—that Indirect Damages were included in the Treaty. A subsequent and thorough examination of the Treaty and its wording has not now persuaded them to the contrary, but has rather confirmed them in their original and publicly-proclaimed belief. The Government of the United States think otherwise and had so declared, and Sir Edward thought they had an undoubted right to their own opinion. He could not, however, but hope that the present attempt to apply the great principle of arbitration might not fail on account of that misunderstanding, and the solution seemed to him to be palpable; for while between two great nations of about equal power it is easy, dignified, generous, and magnanimous to waive a claim for the discharge of which one of them thinks herself entitled, it is impossible for the other to be bound by a decision which renders her a debtor for a claim which she does not admit she ever agreed to submit to arbitration. He thought he could see such a solution, and he was convinced that such a solution would be applauded by all the nations of the world, and would do honour to the great Republic of the United States. Sir Edward's remarks were much applauded."

The authorities have discovered that animals found dead in the camps have lately been sent up to town by the railways for consumption, and precautions have been taken to prevent a repetition of the abuse.

The Municipality have issued an order that all hackney carriages shall henceforward bear their respective numbers in large, legible characters on the doors, so that in case of insolence or extortion by the drivers they can be made amenable without trouble.

The *Verdad* asserts that the Government has good news from Tucuman about the Bolivian question. If so, the sooner it is published the better. Our contemporary says that the prisoners captured have been returned to Bolivia, and everything made as pleasant as pleasant can be. Wonderful, if true.

The *Republica* announces that 'one of the intelligent members of the rising generation' intends to start an illustrated paper next week. If well got up, such a paper will prove a fortune for the 'intelligent youth;' but if the illustrations be on a par with other attempts of the kind in this city, we shall, in all probability, be recording next month that 'young intelligence' has come to grief, and have to appeal to Solomon and the gong to express ours at his untimely fate.

Respecting the recent narrow escape from destruction of Mr. Ole Bull, the great violinist, a New York paper has the following graphic and amusing remarks:—

"Everything that can possibly happen to a fiddler happens to Mr. Ole Bull. Being in the Clinton House, Iowa City, Iowa, a few nights since, when that tavern was burned down, Mr. Bull is reported to have escaped from the flames in his night-clothes, with his fiddle affectionately tucked under his arm—a scene for a historical painter, the best of the kind since that of Æneas carrying his venerable papa away from the flames of consuming Troy. Of course the classical reader will be inevitably reminded by this accident of Mr. Bull's eminent predecessor, Nero Imperator, scraping his great Conflagration Concerto. Probably this was the most natural 'con fuoco' movement ever executed by Mr. Bull; and we suppose he will utilize it in crochets and semi-breves, and will gives us a piece which, in its way, will be quite as moving a thing as the artist's great War Polacca; for the ringing of bells, the shouts of the waiters, the screams of the chambermaids and the swearing of the firemen, all imitated upon one string of the fiddle which came so near being burned, will furnish a sonata which Mr. Gilmore will be glad to have for his Jubilee. One of the sweetest and tenderest ideas suggested by Mr. Bull's rescue of his fiddle is that, in the absence of Mrs. Bull, he sleeps with his dear Cremona; and so the new composition may open with a lullaby, deepen into a hurricane, and end as God pleases."

The old story. Colonel Garmendia, who was sent last week to 'pursue' the Indians with the Provincial Battalion, writes that he has only 110 horses, of which 50 are useless, Who's to blame? —That old sinner, Mr. Nobody, of course.

It is said that the National Government wishes to give General Mitre "carte blanche" to settle matters in Rio in whatever way he may deem fit, but the ex-President says he must have cut and dry instructions how to proceed before he takes his ticket at Messrs. Benn's office.

It is said an English firm intends establishing a Bank in Cordoba, capital 2,000,000 pats.; the Legislature of that province intends sanctioning a five million loan, and Mr. Dalquist O. E. intends to give the Rio Dulce a twist in the right direction, all good things and new; novelty is charming and often profitable.

A contemporary reported on Friday a tramway accident almost as astounding as that which occurred some time ago on the Flores line, when "the horses seized the infuriated driver by the head of an old woman &c. &c." In the present case there is also an elderly lady who is stated to have fallen from the car on her skull, describing a parabolic curve round by the Sambarabon before reaching Magadalena. Telegraphs have been despatched to enquire if she is much hurt, and whether she intends coming back by the way she went.

We hear that Professor Murray has been reelected President of the Argentine Pharmaceutical Society. This is the eighth year a similar honour has been conferred on the Professor by the Society. Although the post is an honorary one its duties are extremely arduous, but Professor Murray is emphatically the right man in the right place.

"Some wags were walking around an agricultural implement store, and they chanced to see in the rear a dressed hog hanging by a hook to the wall. "Ha! ha!" cried they to the young man in attendance, "what sort of an agricultural implement do you call that?" "That," he said, "is a patent combined root-grubber, corn-sheller, apple-grinder, gate-lifter, double-action, back-spring, sod-plow; but I guess you won't want one, for it takes a mighty smart man to manage 'em!"

The Chilian Municipality has resolved to remove the remains of Don Francisco Bilbao from Buenos Ayres to his native country. Deceased was married to a daughter of General Guido.

A contemporary states that one of the members of the Society for the Protection of Animals lately attempted to tickle a man and a brother animal under the ribs with a knife. It must have been in play, still a knife tickles "trop," a feather is much better.

A large section of our readers will be glad to learn that arrangements have been made for the celebration of Divine Service at the Flores chapel of ease, every Sunday at 3 o'clock, commencing from this day.

The Two Thousand Guineas, run for on the 1st May, was won by Prince Charlie.

2d Cremorne.
3d Queen's Messenger.
The Chester Cup showed—
Inveresk 1st.
Soucar 2nd.
Napolitain 3rd,
Lord Glasgow 4th.

Rigoletto will be repeated this evening at the Colon Theatre. To-morrow Ruy Blas will be produced.

Letters from Rosario state that there are immense stocks of wheat in store there, and market for it very flat; maize is selling at from 28 to 30 reals.

Lord Mayor Don Feliz Bernal is about to leave town for a few days, and will be replaced "pro tem" by Mr. Bunge, Vice President of the Municipality.

It appears we are importing strong minded women. The Bishop of this diocese has been forced, says a colleague, to take stringent measures to stop the distribution of a pamphlet against religion, written by an Italian woman, and in which the most immoral doctrines are advocated.

A row of formidable dimensions took place at the Victoria Theatre some nights since. The audience was scanty, and one of the actors, a Mr. Jordan, instead of delivering his part 'trippingly on the tongue,' shouted it out as if the audience were at 'the other side of Jordan.' This annoyed the audience, but there was no absolute 'fat in the fire' till a man in the stalls persisted in applauding Mrs. Bremon out of time and tune. At last the lady stopped, and expressed an opinion that her admirer was 'screwed;' the latter denied the soft impeachment, which was supported by the police, and then a Donnybrook 'rookawn' began, several taking the delinquent's part. There were several black eyes and broken hats, but our 'screwed' friend remained in his seat. By the way, it is said he was as sober as a judge or an editor, and that Mrs. B. went a little too far in her accusation.

We have a bit of information for brokers in general, and Mr. Cooper, of the Southern Railway, in particular. Our esteemed colleague the *Mercantil* states that several estancieros from Laguna de los Padres, with their pockets, hats, and even boots filled with paper money, are in town for the express purpose of buying shares in the new branch lines of the Southern Railway; but they know not where to apply, and will return home on Tuesday if some charitable 'corredores' do not show them the way to get rid of their money. Seven to two the estancieros 'don't go home till Wednesday,' 'for they are jolly good fellows,' etc. etc.

The French barque Arica from Havre with general cargo, now lying in this port, ran aground at Santiago Point, where she remained three days. Some lighters were sent to discharge part of her cargo till she was clear.

An unfeeling wretch of a husband had his young wife locked up in the Policia yesterday, and why? Simply because he was jealous, and she ran away from him, but unaccompanied: the fellow was in the habit of threatening her life and seems to have shown her excellent cause for decamping.

The Municipal engineers are now drawing up the plan and estimates for the Monument to be erected in the Southern Cemetery to the victims of Yellow fever.

The performance of Ruy Blas at the Opera House was postponed last night, owing to Madlee Escalante being ill. Norma to-night.

MOUNT VESUVIUS.

(From an occasional Correspondent.)

Naples, May 2nd.

I have just returned from Resina. Dust or ashes were still falling, in diminished quantities, but yet sufficient to incommode the eyes, and an umbrella was acceptable. Men were shovelling off the dust from the house tops and collecting it in small hillocks in the streets; and all engaged in building were carrying it into courtyards to mix with lime, and thus make everlasting mortar. Servants say it is as good as emery powder, and I have a stock reserved from former smaller Eruptions, while inveterate smokers are strongly recommended to use it as tooth powder. I passed carts and carriages full of furniture on the road, for the inhabitants have not all returned. "Who knows what yet may happen?" I met also a long procession, at the head of which were a number of women dressed entirely in white, wearing their dishevelled hair hanging over their shoulders. One carried a crucifix. "Where are they going?" I asked. „To the church of St. Ciro, to thank him for the miracle he has wrought in saving Resina and Portici. "Oh, Sir", said one, "a little more and we should have been swallowed up". Respecting their feelings I took off my hat, and I went at a walking pace through the crowd. The inhabitants, many of whom have not returned, still shudder at the recollection of the past week. "For three nights we never slept", one family told me. "Our doors slammed and sounded like the clappers of bells, and our windows too, while our houses rocked. We, the women, wanted to fly as most had done, but father would not. It was terrible". Cozzolino, the well-known Guide, told me that full 100 persons must have been destroyed. There were many on the heights at 4 a.m. of Friday, when that awful explosion in the north side of the crater occurred. A cloud of smoke first burst forth, blinding and suffocating them, and then came the torrent of lava which ran down on St. Sebastian. Many must now be lying underneath. Thirteen of them escaped to the Hermitage, cruelly burnt; the skin peeled off their bodies; some begged to have their clothes taken off, but it was impossible to do this without flaying them. Two women and others I afterwards saw carried under my windows and sent off to Naples, several swollen to an enormous size. I know of five residents in Resina who were killed. There cannot have been fewer altogether than 100 who fell victims, but no Englishman or American is among them Here, then, we have another witness to the truth of what I have already stated. The majority, said Cozzolino, were of the poorer class, without guides, who ventured too far, and who, when the enemy came upon them, knew not how to escape. „ It is impossible at present to ascertain the number of houses destroyed, or the quantity of land, but a statement shall be made after investigation. Among those who have suffered in land is my friend Giovanni Cozzolino, the Guide, whose intelligent companionship and assistance so many in England and various parts of the world have enjoyed. That bit of land, about three or four acres, represented the labour and economy of poor Giovanni and his father, and was the support of the widowed mother. This notice may awaken pleasant reminiscences of the past, and touch the hearts of some who have ascended Vesuvius under his guidance. Should it lead any to assist in relieving his misfortunes my object will have been attained. In a former letter I calculated that about 20,000 or 30,000 persons were for several nights or days fugitives from their houses. I believe this is under the mark. Torre del 'Anunziata has a population of 12,000, Torre del Greco of 23,000, Usini and Portici 19,000, Massa 11,000, St. Sebastian 2,000, and besides these are to be counted St. Giorgio di Cremano, St. Anastasia, St Jorio, and many other places. They were all more or less menaced by lava, shocks, and showers of various materials, and very few were they who did not take flight. It is singular that the inhabitants of Resina and other villages were afraid to go to Naples from the fear that they would be there exposed to greater danger and went elsewhere. The calculation of Cozzolino, indefinite as it is, differs widely from what I sent to you as the official statement; but on inquiring again at head-quarters, after my return from Resina, I find it admits of explanation. The authorities here have confined their reports to the wounded or missing connected with Naples "the Syndics of other Communes being charged to make up the reports of their districts." There may, then, as they admitted, be victims whose names are not yet known. Indeed, as I have already observed, it is yet too soon to ascertain the precise number of those who have perished. All who were brought into the hospital are dead; to these let us add the 16 who are mis-ing, and we have 29 who are known to have fallen, even according to the admission of the Neapolitan authorities. How many more there may be we have yet to learn.

I regret to say that not only much land has been covered up by lava, but that the harvest for the present year in the Vesuvian districts has been completed ruined by the pumicestone and the hot ashes. Some branches of the vine and other trees were brought in this morning, with the leaves burnt or perforated. Nothing could have been more glorious as to the promise of the coming season than that which was presented a week ago by the rich vineyards and fruit trees of this fertile tract of land. Now all is ruined; but for this season only, as the dust and sand so far from being prejudicial, either to the soil or health will fertilize the former and not injure the latter. According to an analysis made by Professor Zinno, the elements of the ashes that were thrown out from Vesuvius are chlorine of soda, sulphate of lime, magnesia, allumen, iron, titanio, and silex. The crater towards the north has changed its form considerably, and part of the side has fallen in; no wonder, when a force was at work which could project stones to the height of 5,000 feet, according to Palmieri. We have received reports that the ashes were carried as far even as Florence. The instruments were still agitated this morning the display of electricity brilliant, and fine dust was cast over Naples; but Palmieri announces that the Eruption has terminated, and that he will lecture in the University on Saturday. For the last three days we have had a succession of thunderstorms, which in ordinary times would have created a sensation, but they have passed almost unnoticed. What was the thunder in comparison with the awful roaring of Vesuvius!—*Times.*

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.

(From the Times)

The American Governme nthave apparently come to a definite resolution not to withdraw the Claims for Consequential Damages from the Case presented on their part to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. How long this resolution may be maintained is, perhaps, doubtful, but it can scarcely be questioned that it is at present put forward as final. There are yet five weeks before the next stage in the Arbitration would be reached, supposing the Arbitration to continue, and it is possible that a change of counsels will occur at Washington before the 15th of June. We do not say it is probable, though there is much to favour such a supposition. It may be assumed as certain that if General Grant persists in keeping the Indirect Claims before the Arbitrators for adjudication he will sacrifice all chance of re-election as President, and the conviction of this truth may operate with him and his Cabinet, though it must be added that the withdrawal of the Indirect Claims would by no means make his re-election sure. The position of the question in the States is easily intelligible. There are many American citizens who will not be displeased at the thought that their Government have stuck to the Case they first presented, and thus saved the country from the supposed humiliation of withdrawing from Claims which ought never to have been made; but they will all join in ostracizing the men who committed the error of presenting these Claims, or sanctioned it after it had been committed. President Grant must choose between accepting the certainty of domestic defeat as the consequence of consistency and fighting a doubtful and possibly a losing battle if he can make up his mind to discard the Claims which prevent the progress of the Arbitration.

If the present attitude of the Cabinet at Washington is maintained up to the 15th of June, the Arbitration will prove abortive. There are many among us prepared to rejoice at this conclusion. We confess we are not of their number. Although there was much in the circumstances under which the Treaty of Washington was negotiated upon which we look back with strong dissatisfaction, we accepted the result as a settlement of all the differences between the two countries, and we should have been glad if the settlement had proved to be real and permanent. We must regret if this promise should turn out to be delusive.

Our feelings would, of course, be different if we thought the difficulty which has arisen had provoked such passion on either side that the withdrawal of the Indirect Claims would leave a sense of heartburning in America, destroying the value of the apparent reconciliation of the two nations; but we are satisfied this need not be feared. Opinions in the States outside the circle of the Administration are unanimous that the Indirect Claims ought never to have been presented, and should now be withdrawn, and any resentment which might follow their withdrawal would be directed exclusively against the administration.

ON 'CHANGE.

June 8, 1872.

Ounces	400
Sovs	122½
Pats	25
National Bonds	74½

The bond market continues flat, and those who bought bonds during the week must hold them now or sell them at a loss. There is a very heavy cloud over the market, which will not be removed until something definite is known as to the result of the Mitre mission. Most people believe that General Mitre will arrange the whole question, but there are some who opine that it will be otherwise. The matter affects not only the Bond market, but also the Cedula market, and although five hundred thousand patacons of the Nova gold was paid away to-day by the Wanklyn bank to the holders of the Paraguayan drafts, nothing of this large amount was felt in the stock market.

The sale to-day was as follows—

For cash 10,000 at 74¾

This was the only sale of the day. For the end of the month sellers were offering at 75¼, but there are no buyers, and bonds at the moment are a heavy article. Should the new bonds come out next month they will be still heavier.

There was more done in Cedulas to-day than in Bonds, which is significant.

10,000 A	for 30 June	95½
4,000 A	cash	95½
9,400 A	"	95¾

Exchange on England was done at 49½-49¾, and some indirect bills at 49½. On Antwerp 5.21, and on France 5.22.

The delay about the mails caused much censure on Messrs. Humphreys and Clarke, Packet agents of Montevideo, who might have sent the letters up with the papers per Uruguay. The papers were delivered this morning early, the letters this night late.

The payments on 'Change to-day were trifling, hardly one million currency: this shows the very trifling produce business doing. The collections through town are represented as good; all the shopkeepers have money.

Two American merchants have late telegrams from New York, one to the 18th and the other to the 19th. It was rather generally said on 'Change that hides are still further down, and gold up

The French packet Sindh is to leave Rio on the 10th, and may be looked for here about the 14th or 15th.

The Sindh and Others passengers will be up in the morning: a small steamer goes down to-night for them.

In the plazas to-day nothing doing; no arrivals, no sales; market dull; dry hides down: 500 at 165.

Letters were received to-day from the Boyne passengers from Lisbon, under date of 13th May; during voyage two deaths, 1 child and 1 man; names not given.

It was stated on 'Change that the new English minister is on board the Neva, but his name is not in the list, and that Mr. Perry, a leading American exporter of this market, leaves per Neva. Mr. Moll, as we previously announced, has arrived per Neva.

With reference to the dividend announced in another column as payable on the shares of the City of Buenos Ayres Tramway at Barracas, there is much comment on the inconvenience of shareholders going so far for their money; and it is suggested a more central office ought to be fixed. People object going to the Barracas bridge for a shilling a share.

The Neva's mails bring the following English Board of Trade returns for the month of April, they are truly wonderful and worthy of attentive study:

"The Board of Trade returns for the past month exceed in importance those of any previous occasion. The total value of our exportations of British and Irish produce has been £21,033,516, showing an increase of £4,185,074, or nearly 25 per cent. on the total for the corresponding month of last year, and of about 21 per cent. on that of April, 1870. In three items alone—cotton goods, woollen goods, and iron manufactures—the excess in the value of our shipments has together amounted to about three millions sterling, and there is scarcely a single branch of production of any consequence with figures on the unfavourable side. The instances of increase as compared with the corresponding month of last year are—coal 35 per cent., cotton yarn 6 per cent. (with a decrease of 3 per cent. in quantity), cotton manufactures 15 per cent. in value and 6 per cent. in quantity, earthenware 36 per cent. haberdashery 16 per cent., hardware 41 per cent., iron and steel 46 per cent., linen manufactures 30 per cent., machinery 36 per cent., oil 27 per cent., silk manufactures 3 per cent. woollen yarns 26 per cent., woollen manufactures 60 per cent., and miscellaneous 25 per cent. On the other hand, as regards the importations of the month, it appears that the arrivals of wheat have been 2,285,048 cwts., of the value of £1,331,926, against 2,282,936 cwts.. of the value of £1,418,634, in the corresponding month of last year; while of other grain the value has been £1,273,138 against £951,100. Of cotton the importations have been 1,416,619 cwts., valued at £6,197,167, against 1,949, 04 cwts., of the value of £6,570,1 5, in the corresponding month of last year.

The total value of our exportations during the first four months of the present year has been £78,208,880—an increase of about 23 per cent. over the corresponding period of each of the two preceding years.

At Wolverhampton it is stated, the highest prices that have ever been asked for iron in this district in modern times are believed to be the rates demanded this afternoon, when best sheets (used chiefly by the tin-plate makers) were declared up another 20s.; hoops a further 10s., and fencing wire 10s. This was the substance of a circular issued to-day by Messrs. Underhill, ironmerchants, of this town. But the higher prices do not seem confined to these; common sheets (singles), are now quoted as high as £16 10s., and a large consumer deemed himself successful in negotiations which left him able to plant an order at half-a-crown under that figure. Nor does the tightening of prices show itself in respect of this district alone.

London, Wednesday Evening.

A rise to-morrow in the rate of discount to 4½ or more, probably 5 per cent. seems to be certain. In addition to the large withdrawals of gold for South America, £300,000 has been taken for Germany, and heavy additions to the demand from that country may at any moment be experienced. Hence whatever may be the prospect of a reflux from the usual amount at present absorbed in the internal circulation of the country, or of arrivals from America, an upward movement at the present moment is indispensable. The great point, however, to be borne in mind is that the rise to be adopted, whether temporary or otherwise, is not required to check any mischief or any possibility of panic from discredit, but is merely a natural market fluctuation. It may create a wholesome pause in the eagerness for foreign loans, and also put a stop to the disposition still observable to hand over an occasional quarter of a million sterling to any Californian or other adventurers who may have the boldness to ask for it. But it will not interfere with a single branch of healthy trade, while as regards the prices of all kinds of raw material its utmost effect will, perhaps, be to prevent any further progress of that advance in prices which has lately been so rapid and continuous as to excite serious anxiety in relation to its ultimate limits. Consols this morning opened at 92¾ to ⅞, a further decline of ⅛, and remained dull to the close.

At the bullion-office of the Bank there was a withdrawal of £515,000, of which £300,000 was in bar gold for Germany, and £215,000 in sovereigns for South America. At the same time £75,000 was sent into the establishment. According to the official reports, the amount taken out on balance for the week is £579,000: but sovereigns to a large amount, not included in the above item, have been forwarded to Scotland, 80,000 having been sent of to day.

The report of the English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, to be presented on the 22d inst., recommends a dividend of 12s. per share, making with the 8s. already paid a distribution of 1o per cent. for the year, and leaving £11,937 to be carried forward The reserve fund stands at £60,000, and the amount to the credit of depreciation of capital account is £19,764 in excess of the sum requisite at the current rate of exchange.

Foreign Stocks closed with renewed heaviness. Argentine Hard Dollar Bonds declined ¼.

Mr. C. H. Smith, representing Bower & Co., contractors, St, Neot's, London, has started a Gas company for Cordoba, on the limited liability system. as well as mutual.

The shareholders have the gas at 5½ fto. loss than the public, and receive every half-year all dividends up to 18 per cent. per annum. When the profits are more than 18 per cent the price of the gas may be reduced 'pro rata' to all, but the shareholders always have the gas a half patacon lower than the public.

There is no concession required nor to be purchased, the public merely asking permission to open up the street, the—right of all rate payers. They thus reduce their capital account by some $50,000 ftes., save directors' fees in London, and

The following letter we extract from the London *Times* of 9th May: it bears upon a point of interest here:—

"May 6.

"Sir—The point raised by your correspondent 'S.' as to the precise period at which the risk covered by policies of insurances on goods inwards (when worded in the usual manner) terminates is certainly important, and ought to receive a solution either by the introduction of a specially worded clause in the policy, or by a common understanding between merchants and underwriters.

"As the port of London, unlike most others, has no public quays or wharves, the greater number and more valuable of the cargoes imported into it are discharged in the docks, which are private property, though to a certain extent controlled by Acts of Parliament. Instead of the goods being at once delivered to their respective consignees, which involves a leisurely process of inspecting, weighing, and measuring, the practice has grown up (sanctioned by legislation) of landing in most cases the whole cargo upon the dock quay, from which such of it as is warehoused with the dock company passes into the dock warehouse, and the remainder, after being rapidly sorted, without undergoing any other of the processes above referred to, is delivered to the lighters of the respective consignees, any errors of delivery being afterwards adjusted by mutual exchanges.

"This system is in many respects objectionable, and has given rise to serious questions as to where the respective responsibilities begin and end. But as it enables a ship to discharge in three days, instead of three weeks, thus making the vessel available so much the earlier for further employment and quicker returns, there is little prospect of the system being altered, nor would its abolition be desirable, though it is capable of improvement.

"Meantime, there has not only arisen the insurance question referred to by 'S,' but the much more comprehensive question greatly debated between merchants and shipowners, and as yet with little result, as to what constitutes complete delivery under the bill of lading. The shipowner contends with 'S' that his delivery is complete when he has passed the goods over the ship's side on to the dock quay. The merchant does not admit that this is any delivery at all, since, from all the marks on board being discharged promiscuously, he has no opportunity of ascertaining whether his goods are actually there, and still less whether they are in the same condition as when shipped, the perils of the voyage excepted. He contends therefore either that the facilities for ascertaining these points must be afforded on the dock quay (which at present is not the case), or that the ship's responsibility cannot terminate until delivery at the wharf for which the goods are destined. In this position the controversy at present stands, and it will be seen that the conclusions arrived at by 'S' are by no means so self-evident as he fain would have us believe.

"It may probably also be considered by impartial persons, after having read the foregoing account of the system in use, that the 9d. per ton charged to the vessel is no unreasonable burden for the advantages she derives from her more rapid despatch. It would, doubtless, be convenient for the vessel if all consignees would consent to warehouse their goods with the dock company employed by the shipowner: but in the first place this is impracticable, as the dock warehouses are inadequate to accommodate the whole trade of London: and in the second, merchants are not at all likely in their own interests to adopt any measure which would tend to hamper the business of private wharves, and so perpetuate an immense warehousing monopoly in the hands of the great dock companies.

"Your obedient servant,

"M."

To-day was a busy day in commercial circles, Being Saturday, all the week's purchases had to be arranged on the Bolsa; moreover the houses were busy writing for the Olbers, whilst in the evening the letters per Neva were delivered. Furthermore we had the Montevidean mail, which, owing to the long interruption by the port closing, are for the moment heavy. The Neva has brought advices of great importance in every sense. The papers from Rio speak of nothing but war; but the tone of the English and American papers on the subject of the Alabama claims is temperate, and even although the Geneva conference should break up things will remain just as they were before. In the States the feeling looks warlike enough, but only in certain classes. The good sense of both nations will be too powerful to allow a band of interested parties to hurry the U. States to war. The rise in the gold market of N. York is attributed to heavy specie shipments to Europe. Dry hides are flat in the States; but the European wool markets show firmer.

The Amazon Steam Navigation Company has been launched in London with the greatest success. Baron Mauá has sold to the company his great steam line on the Amazon, ships, steamers, etc., for the round sum of £650,000 sterling,—which leaves a very handsome profit to the Baron.

The R.M.S. Boyne arrived at Lisbon on 13th ult.: all well on board.

The Pacific steamer Ho brought 70 passengers to the Plate.

The Araucania entered Montevideo last night, after a splendid run out of 25 days from Liverpool, and 20 days from Lisbon, to Montevideo. She sailed to-day for the West Coast at four o'clock.

The Nevá brought out to Rio 150 passengers, besides 54 for the Plate.

The City of Rio left Rio, for Liverpool, on June 1st: she took one thousand bales cotton and a crowd of passengers.

The Ariadne cleared from Rio on the same day, with full cargo and passengers. The Astarte for the 1 late, left Rio, on the same day with 18 passengers.

A deputation from the Bolsa, at Rio, has waited upon the agent of the Royal Mail to request the commanders coming from Europe to call at Cape Frio in order that the news may come up to Rio by wire. We believe that the matter has been satisfactorily settled; it is only important to us here in the Plate, inasmuch as soon telegraphic communication between Montevideo and Rio Grande will be complete.

Yesterday a new bill was brought in before the Provincial Legislature to extend the action of the present public land law, and allow to farmers and others further periods to purchase land. The bill is most important, and it is to be hoped it will be passed, as but for ex-Governor Castro's extensions the magority of the sheep farmers would have been shut out from purchasing their land.

In Congress to-day the subject was the Correntino intervention. There is a great push by the opposition to corner the cabinet on the question.

The estancieros and others of 25 de Mayo have presented to the Provincial Government a petition praying for further time to pay for their lands, owing to the heavy losses they have suffered by the Indians.

A most important schemo has been confided to Sr. Lafuente; namely, to draw up a general colonization law for the Republic. We suppose it will have reference to the new homestead law.

A bill is now before the Chambers on the subject of the city improvements: if passed, the Executive will call for bids within three months to do the works according to plans, &c. This looks like business, and may result in something.

Doctors Rufino Elizalde, and Bernardo Irogoyen are before the Chambers with a bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt. The proposed law differs somewhat from the bill before Congress.

The new railway station at Las Flores is going up fast, and will be ready when the branch to that town opens.

To-day at the War Office the bids for the repairs of the Retiro Barracks were opened. Up to the closing hour of the Bolsa it was not known who got the contract.

The Argentine war steamer Pampa has been ordered up to Rosario to bring down some artillery pieces that are up at Villa Maria. The Rosetti has been ordered to Patagones; she takes down troops. Both steamers have to wait the arrival of coal from Montevideo.

Considerable excitement ruled at the Port Office to-day, owing to the rumoured mutiny of thirty Welsh colonists on board the American barque Rush. It seems the colonists are opposed to going to the Chuput, and now go to the Rio Negro.

Next week a very important meeting will be held at the Government House to consider the ironclad question. President Sarmiento and Minister Gainza will confer with Mr. Wheelwright as to the best class of ironclad to buy, and the best place to buy it. The President has adopted a very excellent step. Mr. Wheelwright's opinion on the matter is worth having, and if the Government follows Mr. W.'s advice in the matter they cannot go wrong. We hear that two Argentine navy officers, Obligado and Hastings, have been invited to attend. It was said to-day that Colonel Campos will be the officer sent to Europe to purchase what are technically termed 'shooting irons.'

We received to-day the prospectus of the Cordova gas works, but must hold it over.

The news to-day from Bolivia was better. The Government has received telegrams from the Interior stating that the prisoners have been returned. This telegram silences the rumours which passengers from the Interior brought down the other day.

Previous to his departure for Europe, Mr. Oldham, the talented manager of the Montevidean Telegraph Company, published in the Montevidean papers a lengthened protest against the new cable concession to Ensenada. We have not seen the document, but it is much spoken of as being very ably drawn up.

The Neva has brought news of the death of Mr. Benjamin Heywood Jones, of the firm of Arthur Heywood and Sons, Liverpool. Deceased was an eminent banker, and had business relations with the Plate.

The accont of the Public Works Loan, as stated in the special Message to Congress published to day, stands as follows—

Bonds sold at 88½ in 1871	..	£2,184,057½
Do. " in 1872	..	486,760
Sold at premium, but as yet only paid at 88½	..	196,027½
Gains in Lottery at par on £19,2000	..	5,658
Amount realized	..	£2,872,493
Deduct freight &c.	..	16,077
" Commision	..	64,878
" Cost of emission	..	15,306
" Travelling expenses	..	2,400
" Law fees	..	26
		£2,773,806

From this must be also deducted the sum of £148,316 for interest and commission; the exact sum, therefore, which came to Government, converted into hard dollars, $12,864,899. The interest gained by the sums put out in B. Ayres and London amounted to $69,345, which added to the above gives a total of $12,934,244.

The money has thus been disposed of—

		$fts.
1871	Landing the gold	660
	Paid Provincial Bank	2,800,000
	Rio Cuarto Railway	340,785
	Rosario Custom house	30,904
	Tucuman surveys	1,680
	Rio Cuarto Railway	226,699
	Rosario C. House	20,259
1872	Tucuman surveys	12,060
	Balance in London	1,853,591
	Do in B. Ayres	7,137,625
		12,934,243

The balance in London is lodged at the London and Westminster Bank. That in B. Ayres is put out in this manner:—

Provincial Bank	6,635,925
other Banks	202,000
first-class bills	300,000
	$7,137,625

As a proof that the Government does not lay hold of the loan money for general purposes, the treasurer Cortines annexes the statement of balances to the credit of Government as follows:—

In the Provincial Bank	$6,953,081
In the Treasury	1,268,992
	$8,222,073

Nothing could be simpler or more satisfactory than the above statement, and the only obscurity as regards the rest of the loan seems to be as to the point "who is to have the gains of the rest of the Bonds negotiated at a high premium over the original 88½, price of emission of the first part of the loan?"

ARRIVALS.

June 8th.

Montevideo, Oriental str Rio Uruguay.
Do, do do Rio de la Plata.
Southampton, British steamer, to Messrs. W. Benn & Co.

SAILINGS.

England, Italian barque Re Galantuomo.
Tigre, nat. str Republica,
Uruguay, Oriental do Rio Uruguay.
M. Video, do do Rio de la Plata.
Do, nat do Porteña.
Do, Paraguayan do 25 de Noviembre.

COLD FEET—Most people of weak constitution or sedentary habits are victims of this dangerous complaint. The best cure is found in walking home from business, but when this is not practicable, the only resource is a hot toddy of Otard, Dupuy and Co.'s matchless Brandy, of which Barran and Briet, Calle Peru 143, are Sold agents in the River Plate.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

Reduced to 0° Cels.

BUENOS AYRES.

		Bar.		Therm.
June 7	at 8 p.m.	764.12	..	11° 6 Cels
" 8	8 a.m.	761.97	..	8° 8
"	2 p.m.	760.39	..	15° 2

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Mails for Montevideo, Brazil, and Europe, will be forwarded on the 9th inst., per S.S. "Olbers," closing at 11 a.m., at the Central Post-office, and at 11 30 at the Maritime Branch.

Mails for Brazil, United States (via Rio), and Europe, will be forwarded, via Montevideo, on the 11th inst., closing at 3 p.m., at the Central Post-office, and 3.30 at the Maritime Branch.

Buenos Ayres, June 8, 1872.

| cj | THE SECRETARY.

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN BORDEAUX

(A.D. 1739.)

Messrs. Schroeder and Schyler, exportors of the best Claret and other superior vintages.

LONDON,
PALMERSTON BUILDINGS,
65 Fenchurch-street.

BUENOS AYRES,
Agents—E. PEQUIN & CO.

cj—263 xp a28

TO LET.

THE CASA QUINTA, Calle de Tucuman, No. 507, between Ombu and Escuenaga; has six rooms, kitchen, &c. The keys are next door.

For further particulars apply at Cuyo, 447.

h..38 3p j6

SALAD OIL.

ADOLPHE PUGET.

HUILE D'AIX.

Aceite Extra Fino.

A small Lot of this Salad Oil is on Sale, at Maipu 67.

BAROLAY AND PERKINS'

EXTRA XXX STOUT.

(Racehorse Brand.)

This very superior and extra strong Stout, is on Sale at the Family Grocery Store, San Martin, No. 60.

cj—my17

HOLT'S RIBBON HAND STAMP.

SOLE AGENT FOR SOUTH AMERICA

J. F BAILEY,
113 CALLE RIVADAVI

The above Cuts represent one style of these Stamps, and an impression of the same. There are various sizes, both of those with dates and those without dates, suited to every use to which Stamps are applied, in BANKS, HOUSES of COMMERCE, OFFICES, &c. They print from a Ribbon, require no ink, and are always ready for use without any work of preparation. These Stamps have been introduced in Buenos Ayres during six months past.

The CUSTOM-HOUSE has more than THIRTY now in use, also the following BANKS, OFFICES, HOUSES of COMMERCE, &c., have one or more:—

Wanklyn's Bank,
Carabassa's Bank,
London and River Plate Bank,
Banco Franco Platense,
La Superior Corte de Justicia,
Senado Nacional,
Camara de D.D. de la Nacion,
Ministerio de Relaciones Esteriores, &c.,
Contaduria Nacional,
Tesoreria Nacional,
Capitania Central del Puerto,
Comision de Imigracion,
Oficina de Patentes,
Administracion de Sellos,
Municipalidad de Buenos Ayres,
Club del Progreso,
Club Residentes Estrangeros,
English Consulate,
Consulate of United States,
Banco Entre-Riano,
Departamento General de Policia, B. Ayres,
Policia Rosario de Sta. Fé,
H. Burton. Telegrafo Nacional,
E. B. Trant, Telegrafo del Estado,
Administracion de *la Republica*,
Henry Auzun, Gerente de *la Republica*.
The "STANDARD,"
The PRENSA,
The RIVER PLATE TIMES,
EL MERCANTILE,
La Popular Argentina,
Drabble, Brothers,
S. B Hale and Co.,
Manuel Ocampo,
Barraca de Balcarce,
Lamas y Ca.,
E. H. Folmar and Co.,
Florencio Madero y Ca.,
A. C. Bean and Co.
M. Torrero y Hermanos,
Serafino Pollitini,
Capdevila è Hijo,
Camera de Diputados, Cordoba,
Municipalidad Cruz del Eje,
Municipalidad del Pergamino,
Juzgado de Chacabuco,
Juzgado de 1ª Instancia Buenos Aires
Mallmann & Co.,
Rodriguez, Larrazabal, and Co,
Nazar, Hnos.,
Adolfo Bullrich and Co.,
Perez del Cerro, Hnos.,
Imprenta Americana,
Helog and Co., Asuncion,
Grand Lodge of Paraguay,
Junta Economica of Asuncion,
Pedro Homache, Villa Mercedes, San Luis,
David y Escola, San Luis,
Francisco Silvera, Sa Luis,
Velez y Oliva, Cordoba,
Rezia y Sala, Rosario, Stà. Fé.
Angel Brugo é hijos, Rosario, Stà. Fé,
Barraca Montevideana, Gualeguay,
Augustus Pechieu, Chivilcoy,
Buenos Aires.
Tramways Argoutinos,
Tramway Comercio de Concordia,
Tesoreria Ferro-Carril del Oeste,
Pinggo Pestalardo y Cia.,
George H. Tucker,
Christian Sommer,
Algo Aroccus,
George Brownell and Co.
La Verdad.

And hundreds of others of the Commerce of Buenos Ayres and the Provinces, lists of whom will be published from time to time.

Orders for all kinds of Engraving, whether in Metal, Steel, or on *Gems*, received and executed with all possible despatch, at prices 25 PER CENT. less than heretofore charged in this city

Persons living outside of the City of Buenos Ayres, may order Stamps of any kind by letter, secure of being charged the same prices as though making the order in person, accompanying the same with order for payment or draft on some house in Buenos Ayres. Address

J. F. BAILEY,
113——RIVADAVIA——113

Orders for the RIBBON STAMP received also at the

NUEVA LIBRERIA INGLESA
75 CALLE SAN MARTIN.
(Nearly in front of the Bolsa),
And in MONTEVIDEO, at the
LIBRERIA INGLESA,
25 DE MAYO 183.

J. F. BAILEY,
113—CALLE RIVADAVIA—113
(Between San Martin and Florida)

cj—my29

A GERMAN GIRL, who understands French and Spanish, seeks an engagement as Housemaid in an English Family without children. Best references.

Apply at No, 178 Calle Florida.

h..63 3 p j 8

A LOS ARQUITECTOS y EMPRESARIOS

AVISO IMPORTANTE,

La Comision para la Conclusion de la Iglesia de San Miguel, en la ciudad de Parana, provincia de Entre Rios, admitira propuestas para las obras necesarias a la terminacion del Templo de San Miguel, con arreglo al plano levantado por el ingeniero Don Sebastian Friacia, por el termino de un mes.

Los interesados pueden ocurrir para ver el plano y demas detalles necesarios a casa de

El Presidente,
RAMON SOLA.
El Secretario, ANTo. GARCIA GARCIA

d—52 1m je7

THE POPULAR ARGENTINA

Savings' Bank.

Shares issued for the value of 2 to 10 patacons, with right to Drawings per year, viz.:—March, June, September, and December.

The Prizes are formed by the regular accumulating Interest on the Capital. Besides the chances of the Prizes, Shareholders enjoy the following privileges:—

1st. The habit of economising the most fruitful source of morality and riches.

2d. The chance of acquiring a fortune without risking the Capital.

3d. Received the original Capital intact, at the expiration of five years.

4th. The changing, at a moment's notice, into Bonds, at a yearly interest of 6 to 10 per cent., payable quarterly.

5th. Instead of borrowing money, at the ruinous rates of the market, persons wanting cash can have 50 per cent. of the value of their share.

OFFICES:

No. 213½ CALLE PIEDAD.

GRAND DRAWING

ON

JUNE 30th, 1872.

SUPERIOR

DINNER CLARET

"S. Emilion."

BOOTH & STEVENS

Have just received a quantity of the above excellent Wine, in Cask and Bottle, which they confidently recommend to be of very superior value, and respectfully invite a trial.

Notwithstanding the advance in price of all Bordeaux Wines, B. & S. continue to sell their famous

VIN ORDINAIRE
AT
$55 per Dozen.

Booth & Stevens,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
193½——CALLE FLORIDA——193½

h—my17

AMERICAN CHAIRS,

TIETJEN & CO.,
ROSARIO,

Will SELL by AUCTION, at Noon, at 160 Calle Santa Fé, Rosario, on the 14th inst., a large and varied assortment of new American wood and cane-seat Chairs, in casts of one dozen each.

cj—57 6p je7

General Camp Store

SALADO STATION,
GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

CASIMIR, SMITH,
AND
TABOSSI,
Proprietors.

This Establishment has been recently opened to supply Estancieros and Travellers with every necessary, from a box of matches to a sumptuous dinner, warm clothing, and "entertainment for man and horse."

CHARGES MODERATE.

cj—53 3md & 11w

SEWING MACHINES.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the best inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,
206—Venezuela—206.

The fire fast floating Palace,
REPUBLICA.
Captain T. W. MORSE.

The above splendid Vessel will sail for Asuncion, calling at San Nicolas, Rosario, Parana La Paz, Esquina, Goya, Bella Vista, Corrientes Cerrito, Humaita, on

EVERY "SUNDAY."

For Freight and Passage apply to the Brokers
RUBIO and FOLEY,
81 and 83 Calle Rconquista.

bj—182 xp mh16

A GERMAN LADY, wants a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS. Speaks English perfectly. Apply to A. B., at the Office of the Standard.

cj—42 3p je6

A LADY, who is accustomed to travel, would be happy to accompany a Lady or sick Person, to any part of Europe. Apply to A. B., at the Office of the Standard.

cj—43 3p je6

TAPADOS DE TERCIOPELO.

SE HA REBIBIDO en la tienda de Artigas y Amanilla, 148½ Cuyo, entre Maipu y Esmeralda, ricos tapados de terciopelo, a precios modicos.

Gran surtido de flecos de seda de colores, de 12 reales a 3 pesos la vara.

Cintas de gro de colores de todos anchos.

d—37 7p je6

TO LET, a Neatly Furnished Bedroom, in an English family, with or without board. Apply at No, 509, Calle Cangallo.

d—55 3p je7

TO LET, Three large Front Rooms, up stairs, in an English house. Apply at No. 234 Calle Parque.

cj..61 3p je7

TO LET, in the house of an English family Two comfortably-furnished Rooms, with boarded floors and windows to the street. Board if required. The tramway passes the door. Apply at Calle Cuyo, No. 478.

cj—60 8p je7

TO LET, Furnished Apartments. Apply at Calle Parque, No. 90.

cj—33 6p je6

AL COMERCIO.

EL ESCRITORIO del que suscribe se ha mudado à la Calle de Belgrano, No. 225½.

Buenos Aires, Junio 1 de 1872.

ANDRES MILLERE.

h..28 5 p j 4

THE SISTERS OF MERCY

MOST gratefully acknowledge the Receipt of £10, from a "Friend in need," who wishes his name to be unmentioned.

Convent of our Lady of Mercy,
Riobamba, June 2, 1872.

cj—

WANTED—A good MAN COOK; must bring unexceptionable recommendations. Apply at Calle Maipu, 68 (altos).

h..61 3 p j8

WANTED, a Cook with good recommendations, for an estancia a short distance from town.

Apply at 164 Piedad, between 10 and 11 a m.

d—56 3p je7

WANTED, a situation as Gardener: Address J. D., at the Office of the Standard.

cj—36 3p je6

WANTS a situation as Clerk or Assistant Storekeeper, a young Scotchman. Has a knowledge of Spanish and good references. Address G.P., office of this paper.

1—18 8p j2

WANTED a situation as Chacra Manager by a man who has had fifteen years agricultural experience in Scotland. Can give satisfactory references. Address S. G. office of the Standard.

1..19 8p j2

BOY WANTED.

WANTED a BOY to work in the Printing department of this office.

g..j1

MUCHACHO.

SE NECESITA un MUCHACHO para esta Imprenta.

g..j1

TO LET, a nice large Room, for a Single Gentleman, in a small family, with or without board, at a moderate price. Apply at No. 107 Calle Independencia.

cj—44 6p o6

SAVINGS BANK

BANK MAUA AND CO.

101--Calle Cangallo--103

BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current are now so generally felt and appreciated in the two great emporiums of the River Plate, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, that there are very few Merchants who fail to keep one at the bank in which they place the most confidence.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. in Montevideo has already provided for the working classes in that city a safe and profitable depository for their savings.

The sums deposited in that very important institution are daily increasing, and already reach a very large amount.

These advantages have not hitherto been enjoyed in this city by an immense number of clerks artisans, working men, and servants of all classes and conditions, who are equally interested in putting their savings out at interest, thus providing themselves with a reserve fund in case of need sickness, or old age, instead of spending them in immoral gambling, in lotteries, and other frivolities.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. of this city, following a noble example of their firm in Montevideo, now offer the same facilities in this city, and has opened a Savings Bank at No. 103 Calle Cangallo from Nine a.m. till Three p.m. every day, for the reception of the savings of the classes already mentioned, Sundays and holidays excepted.

The Bank will deliver to each depositors a pass book, in which will be entered the amount deposited and withdrawn.

The depositor is permitted at any time to withdraw the whole or part of the sum deposited; in the former case the interes will be calculated up to date.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. is sufficiently known to the Public by the benefit derived from the course of its operations, which are regulated on the strictest and soundest principles, and always directed to promote the general welfare.

The Bank of Mauá & Co. are also persuaded that this new branch of their business will render immense service to the working classes of Buenos Ayres and its neighborhood.

Buenos Ayres, 2nd January, 1867.

P. P. MAUA & Co.,

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORI

CONDITIONS.

First—The Bank receives at interest any sum from Twenty-five Dollars currency or one Silver Dollar upwards.

Second—The interest allowed is six per cent. (6 p. %) per annum, which is liquidated every six months.

Third—The depositors can at any time retire he whole or part of the money deposited.

Fourth—Once the money deposited exceeds twenty-five thousand dollars currency, or one thousand dollars silver, the depositor, if he wish can open an account current, according to the rules established by the Bank.

Fifth—In case the depositor loses his pass book it can be replaced by another on paying twelve dollars currency, and advertising the loss in the public newspapers.

P. P. Mauá & Co.

M. A. DE FREITAS AMORIM

The Celebrated Sheep Dip.

LICOR DERMATOSICO.

Prepared by TORRES and BARTON, Druggists.
Guaranteed infallible for the cure of Scab in Sheep.

After long experiments and innumerable trials, we have succeeded in preparing the above Sheep Dip, by the use of which we guarantee the *thorough* eradication of scab in sheep. Besides cheapness and easy application, it has the great advantage over all other similar preparations of being *completely soluble* in water, a circumstance which admits of our liquid penetrating to the very surface of the skin, without spotting the wool or making it adhere,

Prepared and Sold exclusively by TORRES and BARTON,
65, 67, and 69 CALLE DEFENSA, BUENOS AYRES.

N.B. We likewise sell the well-known remedy for the cure of foot rot [morrina] the use of which will destroy the maggots produced by this disease in the hoof of sheep. And it is proved to be the best preventive after castrating stations, and one application will save a valuable animal.

jc—256—15p je2

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, AND MERCHANDISE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE,
AT MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

AGENTS:
MOLLER AND CO.,
CALLE CORRIENTES 61.

Latest English Works.

NEW EDITIONS OF POPULAR BOOKS.

Poetical works of Rob. Browning, cheap edition	$30
Poor Miss Finch, Wilkie Collins, do	30
Life of Charles Dickens, by John Foster, ditto	30
Darwin, The Descent of Man, 2 vols	200
Do Variation of Animals, 2 vols	230
Murers, At Home with the Patagonians	160
Butler's Public School Atlas, in 31 maps, for 1872	35
Lo[illegible], by Gustave Dore; and Blanch Jerrold; 4 parts. Each	50
Everyday Book of Modern Literature	75
Max Miller's Science of Language, 2 vols	150
Treasures of the Earth; or Mines, Minerals and Metals	50
Thomas Moore's Complete Poems	10
Two Hundred Humorous Sketches, by Gus. Dore	60
Church, The Labortaory Guide	50
Everyday Cookery Book; 1900 practical receipts; bound	40
Novel Cookery; people's edition	15
A Holiday Album, by Aunt Friendly; beautifully bound	45
Enquire Within; and Best of Everything, each	25
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Model Letter Writer	10
Nugent's Improved French and English Pocket Diary	25
Leslie's Handbook for Young Printers	70
Builders' and Contractors' Price-Book, for 1872	40
Engineer's Pocketbook for 1872	60
Macdonald, Stephenson, and other authors. Instructions on the Science of Railway Construction, Gas-works, Water-works, Brick and Tile Making, Limes, Cements and Mortars, Carpentry and Joinery, Telegraphy, Engineering Drawing, Drawing for Builders. Wightwick, Hints for Young Architects	56

JACOBSEN & SODERSTEDT.
LIBRERIA EUROPEA,
178—Calle Florida—178

NOTE—A beautiful pocket edition of the Companion for the Altar has been received at the above book-store. d 62 12p je7

Compania de Tramways

DE LA
CIUDAD DE B. AYRES.

SE avisa a los accionistas que en la reunion general de accionistas, celebrada en Londres el 30 de Abril de 1872, ha sido declarado un dividendo de seis chelines por accion de las acciones, de la primera emision, siendo a razon de 12 p% por año y de un chelin por accion de las acciones de la segunda emision.

El dividendo de las acciones 'al portador' es pagadero en Londres desde el 3 de Mayo de 1872 en la oficina de la Compañia, 4 Gt. Winchester St. Buildings, Londen, E.C., o aqui en la oficina principal, Tres Esquinas, Barracas. Las acciones deben ser depositadas en una de las oficinas de le Compañia, sea en Londres o aqui, y a los tres dias habiles despues se abonara el importe.

Los tenedores de acciones registradas en la lista de Buenos Ayres pueden ocurrir a esta oficina para recibir el dividendo despues del Lunes 10 de Junio de 1872, a donde deben tambien depositar los certificados de la segunda emision para que los sean devueltos con el sello 'Fully paid up (importe total pagado).

Oficina principal,
Tres Esquinas, Barracas, Junio 7 de 1872.
LA ADMINISTRACION.

1 | 67 8p j8

"Standard" Essays.

THE EDITORS of this Paper will henceforth offer a Monthly Prize of $50 m|c. for the best essay on subjects of general interest, the title of which will be published at least fifteen days beforehand.

The conditions will be as follows—

1st. The essay must not exceed two columns of our paper.

2nd. It must be presented before the 15th of each month.

3rd. It must be in English.

4th. It is open to persons of whatever nationality resident in the River Plate.

5th. the writer will sign it with a fictitious name, and at the same time hand in a sealed envelope containing his own name and the 'nom de plume.'

6th. An eminent member of the English community will act as judge in awarding the prize, after which the envelope will be opened to ascertain the winner.

7th. The essay which takes the prize will be published in our columns.

The subject for June 15th will be—

HOW TO SETTLE THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

Buenos Ayres, May 24th, 1872.

c—xp m24

STAMMERING.

A. C. FORBES,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has taken Rooms at the

Hotel Provence,

For a short time, for the purpose of curing persons afflicted with

STAMMERING.

So confident is he of success, that no pay will be required until the utmost satisfaction is given.

CONSULTATION HOURS:
FROM TEN TO FOUR IN THE AFTERNOON.

cj—61 1m a19

EL MEJOR
DE
TODOS LOS COGNACS
ES EL DE
Otard, Dupuis y Cia.

PRIMER PREMIO,
á la Exposicion de Cordoba,
MEDALLA DE PLATA,

Unicos Agentes,
BARRAN y BRIET,
115—Cuyo—115

cj—je6

Monte Pio Autorizado.

By Special Permission of the Municipality, and under its inspection.

Charges for Interest 1 per Cent. per Month.
" Expenses 1 per cent "
And valuables of all kinds received.

197—CALLE PARQUE—187
cj..187 xp a30

KELLY'S DRUG STORE.

LUNG PROTECTORS.

Waterproof Nursery Aprons.

India-rubber Air Cushions.

India-rubber Urinary Appendages.

Oiled Silk Gloves for Surgeons.

Breast Pumps.

Kalydor.

Waterproof Infants' Bibs.

Ladies' Chamois Leather Chest Protectors.

Tongue Scrapers.

Seton Arms Clasps.

Conversation Tubes.

Cod Liver Oil in Power.

AT
KELLY'S,
402—Calle Suipacha—402.
(Corner of Santa Fe.)

h..54 3p j7

EUCALYPTUS PLANTS.

FROM 2 to 3 FEET HIGH.

Packed in Boxes, so as not to be hurt by delay or want of water

Sent to any of the Railway Stations.

Orders from 50 to 100, at $10 each; less at $12 each.

Plants of the same can be seen at the QUINTA ESPERIMENTAL,
125—CALLE LOREA—125
Entre Moreno y Belgrano.

FRANCIS X. PIPPET
cj—224 1m my28

Ferro Carril de la Boca, Barracas y Ensenada.

NOTICE.

On and after Saturday, the 25th of May, 1872, the trains between Paseo de Julio and Quilmes will run as follows:—

STATIONS.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Paseo de Julio	8 0	11 0	4 0	6 0
Barracas al Norte	8 25	11 25	4 25	6 25
" Sud	8 30	11 35	4 35	6 30
Quilmes	8 55	12 5 p.m	5 0	6 55

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Quilmes	9 5	12 5 p.m	5 5	7 5
Barracas al Sud	9 30	12 30	5 30	7 30
" Norte	9 35	12 35	5 35	7 35
Paseo de Julio	9 55	12 55	5 55	7 55

N.B.—The train only stops at the intermediate stations in case there are passengers to alight or get up, and the 4.35 p.m. from town will not go into the Boca.

E. T. SIMPSON,
General Manager.
h..193 5p m22

WESTERN RAILWAY.

From the 1st of May, 1872, until further notice the trains will run as follows:—

DEPARTURES.

STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Parque	7 0	8 15	9 0	9 50	10 30	11 5	12 15	1 30	3 0	4 20	5 50	7 10
11 de Setiembre	7 10	8 25	9 10	9 58	10 40	11 15	12 25	1 40	3 10	4 30	6 0	7 20
Almagro	7 15	8 30x	9 15	10 5x		11 25x	12 30x	1 42x	3 15x	4 35x	6 15	7 36
Caballito	7 25	8 40	9 25	10 15		11 35	12 40	1 50	3 25	4 45	6 25	
Flores	7 35x	8 50	9 35	10 25			12 50	2 0	3 35		6 35	
Floresta	7 50x		9 50	10 40x			1 0	2 10	3 50		6 50	
Ramos Mejias (formerly San Martin)												
Moron												
Merlo												
Moreno												
San Rodriguez												
Luján												
Olivera												
Mercedes												
Freire												
Mercedes, *antes*												
Mercedes, *hasta*												
Frias												
Gorostiaga												
Chivilcoy												

RETURNS.

STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Chivilcoy	6	10	1	4	10	1	1	4	10	1	4	10
Gorostiaga	6 10		1 20	4 20		1 20*	1 25	4 25		1 25	4 25	
Frias	6 15		1 25	4 25				4 30				
Mercedes	6 20											
Freire	6 25											
Olivera	6 30											
Luján												
Gral Rodriguez												
Moreno												
Merlo												
Moron												
Ramos Mejias (formerly San Martin)												
Floresta												
Flores												
Caballito												
Almagro												
11 de Setiembre												
Parque												

	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	5th Train	6th Train.
Parque	8	10	12	2	4	6
11 de Setiembre	8 15	10 10	12 10	2 10	4 10	6 10
Almagro	8 20	10 15	12 15	2 15	4 15	6 15
Caballito	8 25	10 20	12 20	2 20	4 20	6 20
Flores	x8 30	10 25	12 25	2 25	4 25	6 25
Floresta	8 35	x10 30	12 30	x1 30	x4 30	x6 30
Ramos Mejias (formerly San Martin)						
Moron	8 50	10 45	12 45	2 45	4 45	6 45
Merlo	9	11	1	x2	5	6 50
Moreno	9 20	11 20	1 20	2 20	5 20	7 10
San Rodriguez	x9 30	x11 30	x1 30	x2 30	x5 30	7 20
Luján						
Olivera						
Mercedes	10	12	2	3	6	7 55
Freire						
Mercedes, *antes*						
Mercedes, *hasta*						
Frias						
Gorostiaga						
Chivilcoy						

RETURNS.

	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	5th Train	6th Train
Chivilcoy	7 40	9 50	2 50	5 50	7 40	9 55
Gorostiaga	7 50	10 0	3 0	6 0	7 50	10 5
Frias	7 55	10 5	3 5	6 5	7 55	10 10
Mercedes	8 0	10 10	3 10	6 10	8 0	10 15
Freire	8 5	10 15	3 15	6 15	8 5	10 20
Olivera	8 10	10 20	3 20	6 20	8 10	10 25
Luján	8 15	10 25	3 25	6 25	8 15	10 30
Gral Rodriguez	8 25	10 35	3 35	6 35	8 25	10 40
Moreno	8 30	10 40	3 40	6 40	8 30	10 45
Merlo	8 40	10 50	3 50	6 50	8 40	10 55
Moron	8 45	10 55	3 55	6 55	8 45	11 0
Ramos Mejias (formerly San Martin)						
Floresta	8 50	11 0	4 0	7 0	8 50	11 5
Flores	8 55	11 5	4 5	7 5	8 55	11 10
Caballito	9 0	11 10	4 10	7 10	9 0	11 15
Almagro	9 5	11 15	4 15	7 15	9 5	11 20
11 de Setiembre	9 10	11 20	4 20	7 20	9 10	11 25
Parque	9 15	11 25	4 25	7 25	9 15	11 30

BRANCH TO LOBOS.

DEPARTURE.

	1st	2nd
Parque	8	12
Merlo (arrives)	9 20	1 20
Merlo (leaves)	9 40	1 35
Paz	10 15	2 10
Las Heras	x11 5	2 55
Zapiola	11 40	x3 30
Lobos	12 15	4 5

RETURNS

Lobos	9 55	2 55
Zapiola	10 30	x3 30
Las Heras	x11 5	4 5
Paz	11 55	4 55
Merlo (arrives)	12 25	5 25
Merlo (leaves)	12 40	5 40
Parque	2	7 15

N.B.—x indicates where the trains cross.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Great Southern Railway

NOTICE is hereby given that unless the owners of the unclaimed luggage etc. lying at the Station, Plaza Constitucion, do no claim the same on or before the 15th June, it will be sold to defray expenses.

April 29th, 1872.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

d..25 ½m md30

MASTER.

WANTED—An English Master, to teach English, Arithmetic, and Writing, &c. One who speaks French proferred.

British Academy, 149 Bolivar.

h..60 3 p j 8

TO BE LET.

IN the House of an English Family, a neatly FURNISHED ROOM
Commanding a splendid view of the River. Terms moderate.

Please apply at No. 10 Calle 25 de Mayo [altos] at any hour of the day.

h..58 5p j 8

SUNDAYS AND FEAST DAYS.

FERRO CARRIL DEL NORTE.

Desde el 20 de Mayo de 1872 hasta nuevo aviso los Trenes salen como signe:—

DEPARTURES.

STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Paseo de Julio	8 0	11 0	4 0	Dias Feriados solamente.		12 15	1 30	3 0	4 20	5 50	7 10	8 35
Barracas al Norte	8 25	11 25	4 25			12 25	1 40	3 10	4 30	6 0	7 20	8 46
" Sud	8 35	11 35	4 35			12 30x	1 42x	3 15x	4 35x	6 15	7 36	
Quilmes	9 5	12 5 p.m	5 5			12 40	2 0	3 25	4 45	6 25		
						12 50		3 35		6 35		
						1 0		3 50		6 50		

STATIONS.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Quilmes	9 5	12 5 p.m	5 5	Dias Feriados solamente.		12 15	1 30	3 0	4 20	5 50	7 10	8 35
Barracas al Sud	9 30	12 30	5 30			12 25	1 40	3 10	4 30	6 0	7 20	8 46
" Norte	9 35	12 35	5 35			12 30x	1 42x	3 15x	4 35x	6 15	7 36	
Paseo de Julio	9 55	12 55	5 55			12 40	2 0	3 25	4 45	6 25		
						12 50		3 35		6 35		
						1 0		3 50		6 50		

RETURNS.

	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	5th Train	6th Train
Tigre	7 48	9 4	10 24	1 24	3 24	5 24	6 24	7 48	9 24	Chascomus	7 40	9 52
San Fernando	8 0	9 16	10 36	1 36	3 36	5 36	6 36	8 0	9 36	Gandara	7 29	9 41
San Isidro	8 20	9 30	10 50	1 50	4 50	6 50	6 50	8 20	9 50	Altamirano	7 15	9 27
Olivos	8 27	9 38	10 57		4 57	5 57		8 27	9 57	Jeppener	7 6	9 22
Martinez		9 41	11 0		5 0	6 0	6 0	8 32	10 0	Ferrari	7 0	9 16
Rivadavia	8 45		11 12		5 10	6 10	6 10	8 42		Donselaar	6 50	9 6
Belgrano	9 0		11 24		5 20	6 20	6 20	8 54		San Vicente	6 40	8 56
Palermo			11 27		5 23	6 23	6 23	9 0		Glow	6 30	8 46
Retiro			11 31		5 31	6 31	6 31			Buzaco	6 20	8 36
25 de Mayo										Adroqué	6 10	8 26
										Temperly	6 0	8 16
										Lomas de Zamora	5 50	8 6
										Lanús	5 40	7 56
										Barracas al Sud	5 30	7 46
										Barracas al Norte	5 20	7 36
										Plaza Constitucion	5 10	7 26
										Tramway 117 Calle Lima	5 0	7 16
										Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	4 50	7 6

RETURNS.

	1st Train	2nd Train	3rd Train	4th Train	5th Train	6th Train
Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	7 48	9 4	10 24	1 24	3 24	5 24	6 24	7 48	9 24	Chascomus	7 40	9 52
Do. 117 Calle Lima	8 0	9 16	10 36	1 36	3 36	5 36	6 36	8 0	9 36	Gandara	7 29	9 41
Plaza Constitucion	8 20	9 30	10 50	11 50	4 50	6 50	6 50	8 20	9 50	Altamirano	7 15	9 27
Barracas al Norte	8 27	9 38	10 57		4 57	5 57		8 27	9 57	Jeppener	7 6	9 22
Barracas al Sud		9 41	11 0		5 0	6 0	6 0	8 32	10 0	Ferrari	7 0	9 16
Lanús	8 45		11 12		5 10	6 10	6 10	8 42		Donselaar	6 50	9 6
Lomas de Zamora	9 0		11 24		5 20	6 20	6 20	8 54		San Vicente	6 40	8 56
Temperly			11 27		5 23	6 23	6 23	9 0		Glow	6 30	8 46
Adroqué			11 31		5 31	6 31	6 31			Buzaco	6 20	8 36
Buzaco										Adroqué	6 10	8 26
Glow										Temperly	6 0	8 16
San Vicente										Lomas de Zamora	5 50	8 6
Donselaar										Lanús	5 40	7 56
Ferrari										Barracas al Sud	5 30	7 46
Jeppener										Barracas al Norte	5 20	7 36
Altamirano										Plaza Constitucion	5 10	7 26
Gandara										Tramway 117 Calle Lima	5 0	7 16
Chascomus										Calle Cerrito y Tucuman	4 50	7 6

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PASTURE AND RYE GRASS SEEDS.
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In Chivilcoy & Rosario.

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cj—21 1m m15

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Saldrá para Asuncion y puertos de escala, el LUNES, 10 del corriente,
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Weekly Sale of Furniture

Great Sale of Office Furniture, Travelling Cases, Bags and Boxes, Porcelain Goods, &c.

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By order of some first-rate Importing Houses.

Envelopes, music-books, stamp-presses, assorted paper, blotters, penknives, best English writing ink, portmanteaux, china inkstands, razors, scissors, pen-wipers, spirit-levels, pencil-cases, tookpicks, homœopathy box and imstruments, photographs, albums, key-rings, cigar stands, chess-boards, draughts and backgammon, do. copying presses, books with lock and key, pasteboard boxes, gold pens, steel do, Bohemian glass ware, blank account books, &c. &c.

N.B.—This is the first of a series of auctions of a highly important and useful character which, by order of our merchant princes will be given in future once a week.

h..j 8

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

PROLONGATION TO SALADO.

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion	8 20	2 60
Altamirano (arrives)	11 38	6 34
" (leaves)	11 45	6 44
Ranchos	12 30	7 20
Villanueva	1 15	8 5
Salado	1 35	8 25

STATIONS.	A.M.	P.M.
Salado	7 0	3 0
Villanueva	7 20	3 20
Ranchos	8 5	4 5
Altamirano (arrives)	8 50	4 50
" (leaves)	9 2	4 57
Buenos Ayres, Plaza Constitucion	12 50	8 16

THE ADMINISTRATION

ADAMS & CO.

Advertising Agency.

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Elegant Business Cards placed in the Cars of the
ARGENTINE TRAMWAY COMPANY,
For $50 to $100 m|c per year.
Samples to be seen at our Office.

We also have the privilege of placing Show ards on the Steamer Lines leaving Buenos Ayres.

Designs for all kinds of Commercial and Theatrical Advertising furnished and executed at
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cj—171 3m my21

TO ENGLISH TRAVELLERS

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best in this city.

Charges are most Moderate.
Wines Superb.
Table d'Hote on Europo
Board, with Room, Gas-lights, and Attendance
HOTEL DE LA PAZ,
Corner of Cangallo and Reconquista.

jo—a27

FOR VALPARAISO..

The fine clipper Barque
ROYAL DIADEM,
475 Tons—A 1, 13 years,
GRIFFITHS, Commander.

Will be despatched for the above named port on or about 20th June, taking cargo and passengers.

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GREEN LE ROSSIGNOL & CO.,
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cj..256 21 p j4

PRIVATE PIANO and SINGING LESSONS.

A German Gentleman wishes to give lessons in the above-named Brauches. He would also teach in Schools if required.

Apply at Calle Independencia, No. 164, or at Calle Esmeralda 280. cj—86 xp a6

German Laundress.

Mrs. WENDT.

Calle Esmeralde, 164.

Work well done at cheap rates.

h..264 x d j 1

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KID GLOVES.
Pinot and Grenoble, Makers.
Warranted superior to Jourin.

MERCERIA DE LA PAZ,
82—Reconquista—82

236 cj—xp mh

ALEXANDRIA COLONY

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Having established a large and important Colony in the Province of Santa Fe, with facile riverine communication, and supplied with Agricultural Implements and Stores of every description necessary for settlers, are now prepared to receive applications from families or others desirous of purchasing and settling on their own freehold Farms.

Every information and assistance will be given to intending settlers, on application to Messrs. J. Thompson, T. Bonar and Co.'s, 42 San Martin, Buenos Ayres. cj—71 xp

I wish to call the attention of all Estancieros owning Cattle and Horses, that now they can procure type set to their own peculiar mark, by leaving the same at the STANDARD Office, or at the Quinta Experimental.

The above are proofs of same.

FRANCIS X. PIPPIT.

cj—137 xp my 17

MR. WILLIAM TALLON, Professor of the English and Spanish Languages, has opened an evening class at Calle Venezuela No 9.

Young Men who wish to learn either of these languages should not let this opportunity pass.

ej—91 1m m12

Los Vapores llegan y salen del Tigre en combinacion con los trenes en las horas indicados por los Agentes de vapores en sus avisos.

x Indica donde se cruzan los trenes.

* Los trenes paran en las Estaciones Rivadavia y Martinez por señales solamente. Los pasageros que quieran bajar en esta Estacion, avisarán previamente al Guarda-Tren.

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Are speedily and effectually
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Parcels of not more than 1 foot cubic, or 12lbs., delivered to any part of the city for $5 m|c.

Waggons despatched to Flores, Belgrano, and Barracas, once a week. cj—278 xp a30

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Daily attendance at the Plaza Once, South Plaza, and Corrales.

Letters, &c., by troperos coming to the South Plaza, to be left at Messrs. M. Smith and Co.'s Almacen Buona Vista. 7,xp,n3

TO LET.

THE CASA QUINTA, Calle Santiago del Estero, No. 305 between San Juan and Cochabamba. The house contains six rooms newly papered and painted, three servants' rooms, kitchen, and pantry. To the front there is a prettily laid out garden and carriage drive; stabling for three horses, coach-house, henhouse, hay loft, peon's room, and every other convenience.

Apply to

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66 San Martin.

h..25 30p j 4

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Y CARTUCHOS.

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cj—46 3p je6

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Splendidly adapted for
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Apply for information at Calle de Reconquista, No, 170. h..31 14p j 5

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c.—2 15p je5

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(Frente al Molino, San Martin.)

cj—30 xp je5

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Barracas,
A Letter at this Office.

h..j 8

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BY

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These illustrious auctioneers will sell ¼ league of camp in the partido of Chivilcoy, with estancia-house, corrales, &c., at their Auction Mart, San Martin No. 118,
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At 1 o'clock p. m.

The land is situated in the Cañada Rica, Partido Chivilcoy, six leagues South of the Freyre or Gorostiaga Station on the Western Railway. It measures 2761x3925 yards south, equal to ¼ square league, with right to 66 squares square and 242 yards Government lands. It is bounded on the North and West by Don Gaspar Mansilla on the East by Don Lazaro Cerda, and on the South by Don J. Montenegro. The buildings consist of a large brick house with corredor, 14x5 yards, straw roofing, windows with 'rejas,' glass doors.

Another of six yards, well, outoffices, &c. A large patio, 2 magnificent paraiso trees 14 years old, &c.

We call the particular attention of Englishmen to this splendid investment—their capital and perseverance alone is wanting to make this a good paying business.

l—29 7p 5j

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This is a new and certain cure for
COLDS,
Accompanied with Cough,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOOPING COUGH, AND PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

Prepared at the Laboratory of the London and Liverpool Pharmacy,
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LIVERPOOL.

Dr. JACKSON'S BALSAMIC PECTORAL, is a remedy long employed by the eminent Physician whose name it bears, and is carefully prepared from the original Recipe by the present Proprietors. It is composed entirely of vegetable products, and combines valuable expectorant qualities with those of a soothing curative nature. It has already won golden opinions in Europe by its wondrous effect in allaying pulmonary irritation, and its promoting a healthy action of the membranes lining the throat and lungs, arresting the progress of disease and decay, and even, when used at an early stage, arresting that most terrible of chest diseases—Pulmonary Consumption.

The value of a remedy, within the reach of all, which by its therapeutic action controls and cures a vast bulk of the diseases to which mankind is liable, cannot be overrated. A brief notice accompanying each bottle, of the principal complaints for which it is specially applicable will be found useful; and, instead of presenting a host of testimonials of more or less value the Proprietor simply begs "One Trial," which will far better establish its reputation and gain the confidence of those who need the relief it affords than the repeated experiences of other sufferers, all of whom may be strangers to the patient

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KELLY'S, Suipacha 402.
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cj—214 1m my25

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